The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5597. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Ex-Minister Browne Repudiates the Charges Brought Against Him.

The Murder of Twenty Missionaries in China Confirmed.

Panic on the Bourse in Consequence of Napoleon's Illness.

Fresh Troubles Among the Coal Miners at Scranton.

Heavy Express Robbery in Nebraska.

CHINA.

Another Statement from J. Ross Browne—He Denies that He Has Denounced the Burlingame Mission—His Views of the Chinese Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—J. ROSS BROWNE denies that he denounced BURLINGAME'S mission, and awards due credit to BURLINGAME for his honesty of purpose, but thinks the Chinese Government will not move forward except under the pressure that is by the enforcing of treaty rights. He disavows all participation in the charge against BURLINGAME of showing fraudulent credentials or procuring the appointment of a new Minister to China.

Murder of Missionaries—Twenty Killed in the Province of Szchnen—An Investigation to be Made by the Pekin Government.

HONG KONG, Aug. 5, *via* LONDON, Aug. 30.—The reports of the massacre of Christian missionaries in the Province of Szchnen have been confirmed. Twenty are known to have been killed by the populace. The Pekin Government has instituted inquiries concerning the outrages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mrs. Stowe's Byron Article—Opinions of the English Press—False Returns of Cotton at Liverpool—Symptoms of a Panic at Manchester.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The article in the *Atlantic Monthly* by Mrs. STOWE, on Lord and Lady BYRON, creates considerable excitement.

The *Telegraph* comments editorially:

"Without further explanation, this fearful story cannot be accepted as true."

The *Post* says:

"The question arises whether, in the absence of authority, this article can be read as Lady BYRON'S own statement."

The *Times* to-day, in its Manchester cotton trade report, says it is admitted that the returns of sales of cotton at Liverpool were falsified every day last week. The figures really amount to but little more than half those given to the public. As a result there is something like a panic at Manchester, and for the present all confidence is lost in the truth of the returns from Liverpool. There is no disposition to do business either on the part of the seller or the buyer.

Mr. MAYO, a farmer of Newport, was yesterday shot and killed by an assassin. The act is regarded as an agrarian outrage. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

The Late Boat Race—Comments of the London Times.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times* has a leader to-day on the Anglo-American boat race, in the course of which it says: "The issue of this match is no inapt illustration of the difference between the two nations. The Englishmen were heavier than the Harvards, but it remains doubtful to which side the balance of strength inclined. As for gallantry, energy and pluck, Harvard showed an example we may humbly hope to equal, but cannot excel. The victory was a victory of education. Here the advantage was all on our side. We live a close life. The competition is sharper, the lessons are searching and exact. The margin of our lives is so narrow that every possible economy of strength is utilized. Rowing with us is a science developed by men who made it their business, and knew that in contests the slightest wrinkle told. Thus Oxford knew precisely where to abstain as well as where to abound. The advantage is not without drawbacks. For nations, like men, should have a reserve of natural endowments so as to be better able to meet the days when the progress of others have equalized the benefits of training."

FRANCE.

The Illness of Napoleon—Panic on the Bourse in Consequence—Official Announcement of the Emperor's Condition.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times* of to-day says there is much anxiety with respect to French intelligence. NAPOLEON was certainly ill. None spoke of any imminent danger, yet there was the utmost uneasiness in Parisian society and on the Bourse. The panic was intense on Thursday, and has been so since, though the alarm is now subsiding. The news is still confused and contradictory, and public opinion refuses to be reassured. We have no wish to lay a great stress on the Emperor's indisposition; but we hardly believe the rumors are the result of stock stratagems. We do not think any good end can be served by a stubborn denial of the fact of the Emperor's sickness. It is not without reason that physicians attend at St. Cloud daily. It is satisfactory to hear that he is able to transact business.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The following news is official: "The condition of the Emperor grows more and more satisfactory."

LONDON, Aug. 30—Evening.—The reports from Paris of the Emperor's health continue to be reassuring.

The *Indépendance Belge* asserts that the Emperor NAPOLEON is confined to his bed by a chronic malady, but that the present attack is not of an alarming character.

Regulations for the Navigation of the Suez Canal.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal are published. They state that the canal will be open to vessels of all nationalities with a draft of less than seven and a half metres.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War—Position of Lopez—Arrival of General McMahon at Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Authentic details of the war in Paraguay have been received. No operations have been attempted by the Allies against the forces of LOPEZ in the mountains, nor have the Paraguayans offered any opposition to General PARTINHO'S march on Villa Reca. The chief position of LOPEZ in the Cordilleras commands such a view that no movement of the Allies can pass unseen by him.

Mr. STUART, British Minister to the Argentine Confederation, in a dispatch dated Buenos Ayres, July 26, says General MCMAHON, late Minister of the United States to Paraguay, had arrived there. He reported that he left the British subjects, who were in the service of LOPEZ, in good health, well satisfied with their condition and treatment, and not at all anxious to leave the country. He brought with him a considerable sum of money from them for parties in England and the United States, and states that in some cases President LOPEZ made them advances to enable them to provide for their friends at home. General MCMAHON was to leave soon for England, bearing the letters and messages which he had been commissioned to deliver.

AUSTRIA.

Close of the Sessions of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Baron VON BEUST today closed the sessions of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations. In his speech he announced that he was authorized to give the Emperor's sanction to the resolutions which they had respectively adopted. He said their proceedings would fix attention upon foreign affairs, and contribute to the maintenance of peace.

HUNGARY.

Prince Alexander Karageorgewich Impeached for the Assassination of the Late Prince of Servia.

PESTH, Aug. 30.—The Supreme Court has approved the impeachment of Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWICH for the assassination of the late Prince of SERVIA, but has permitted him, under heavy bail, to leave his prison in order to prepare his defence.

SPAIN.

General Prim to Have an Interview with Napoleon—Resignation of General Izquierdo.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—General PRIM has had no interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, but has been promised an audience as soon as the latter recovers from his illness.

General IZQUIERDO has resigned his office as Captain-General of New-Castile.

CUBA.

Movements of the Insurgents about Colon—A Te Deum Sung at Puerto Principe for the Disappearance of Cholera—Review of the Situation by the Diario.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Letters from the jurisdiction of Colon state that the insurgents left that quarter, going eastward, and taking with them all the slaves of the San Antonio estate. Governor TRILLO, of Sagua la Grande, surprised the insurgents at Eucrucijada, and killed twelve of them.

A *Te Deum* is ordered to be sung in the churches of Puerto Principe for the disappearance of the cholera.

Captain UREOLA, with 100 men, killed ten insurgents and took thirteen prisoners near Cubitas, in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

The *Diario* editorial semi-monthly review of the situation for the Spanish steamer, regrets its inability to send flattering notices regarding the suppression of the insurrection, but reiterates the statement that the Spaniards are completely in the ascendency in seven jurisdictions of the Eastern and Central Departments.

MUTINY ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

The Reported Conspiracy to Blow Up the Sabine at Cherbourg—The Story Discredited at Washington—List of the Officers and Midshipmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Navy Department has received no official information or advices in reference to the alleged mutiny and execution of seamen on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, at Cherbourg. The dispatch published in this morning's papers is discredited at the Department, at least that portion of it which says that six men were hanged at the yard-arm. The records of the Navy show that twenty-seven years have elapsed since a mutiny of any magnitude took place on board a United States vessel. In 1842 the United States brig *Somers*, Commander MACKENZIE, sailed from New-York with dispatches for the coast of Africa. On the voyage home, and when near St. Thomas, it was discovered that Midshipman SPENCER, a son of the then Secretary of the Navy, with about twenty of the seamen, had formed a plan to seize the vessel and convert her into a pirate. Several arrests were made, an investigation was held, and the seamen and the midshipman were executed. The case caused a profound excitement at home, and a Court of Inquiry was organized, the Commander was tried and his action justified. An attempt was subsequently made to indict him for murder, but the Judge charged the jury that it was not competent for a civil tribunal to take up a case pending before a naval Court.

The following are the officers of the *Sabine*:

Commander—JOHN G. WALKER.
Lieutenant-Commanders—George C. Remey, George P. Rial, W. R. Bridgman, John R. Bartlett, Philip H. Cooper, Theodore F. Jewell.
Lieutenant—C. J. Train.
Surgeon—George Peck.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Daniel Murtrie.
Assistant Surgeon—Henry Stewart.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—E. N. Whitehouse.
Boatswain—Charles Miller.
Gunner—George W. Meusetter.
Carpenter—Joseph G. Myers.
Sailmaker—George W. Giet.

The following is a complete alphabetical list of the midshipmen who were ordered to the *Sabine* on June 20, before her departure on the cruise to Cherbourg. No casualties have been since reported on the ship, and it is presumed that all those named were present at the time of the reported conspiracy:

Arthur, E. J.
Barry, A. G.
Barry, W. C.
Bassett, F. S.
Berney, F. C.
Berwind, E. J.
Biber, L. E.
Blanchard, H. A.
Bolles, J. D.
Bowman, C. G.
Bradbury, F. B.
Briggs, J. B.
Brown, C. R.
Buckingham, B. H.
Bulkley, W. F.
Clarke, C. A.
Coffin, J. H. C.
Curtis, C. K.
Comley, L. B.
Davenport, R. G.
Delahay, W. E. B.
Driggs, W. H.
Field, E. A.
Franklin, J.
Grayden, J. W.
Hadden, W. A.
Hall, M. E.
Hands, H. O.
Harbor, G. B.
Harris, W. R.
Hobson, J. H.
Houston, N. T.
Hull, F. B.
Kellogg, W.
Kimball, W. W.
Longneeker, H. C.
Low, W. J.
Mahan, L.
Manahan, H. F.
Mason, W. E.
May, S. W.
Mazoo, A. P.
McFarlane, C. O.
Mitchell, R.
Moore, J. H.
Negley, W. C.
Nickols, J. A. H.
Niles, R.
Norris, J. H.
Paine, S. C.
Patch, N. J. R.
Potter, W. P.
Roherer, R.
Stuart, D. V.
Tanee, E. H.
Thackera, A. M.
Turner, W. H.
Willey, E. H.
Wilson, J. C.
Winstow, H.

A Philadelphia Schooner Found Abandoned at Sea—She is Brought into Newport.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—The schooner *L. S. Knight* of Camden, from Philadelphia for Salem, with a cargo of coal, was fallen in with, abandoned, at 6 o'clock, A. M., of the 29th inst., between Barnegat and Maintinocock, sixty miles from land, by the schooner *Fannie Blake*, from Philadelphia for Providence. The *Knight* was leaking badly, her sails and rigging were all standing. Captain PARKER put a crew on board, made sail on the vessel and worked her into Newport, where she arrived at 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th, in company with the *Fannie Blake*.

Departure of Mr. George Peabody from White Sulphur Springs—His Health Improved.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 30.—GEORGE PEABODY left here this morning in a special car furnished by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His cough is almost entirely relieved and his health much improved. He will stop at Baltimore and Philadelphia a day or two, and then proceed to Massachusetts. General LEE accompanied him as far as Goshen.

CANADA.

Exportation of Silver—Business Dull at Quebec—Beginning of the Gasford Railway.

QUEBEC, Aug. 30.—The Government steamboat agent here has been instructed to have the steamship *Napoleon III.* ready at the River Du Loup, on the 13th prox., to receive Prince ARTHUR.

The merchants have agreed to second Mr. WEIRS' scheme for the exportation of silver. The exportation is to commence on the 1st of October. Over $40,000 has already been subscribed.

The *Journal de Quebec* admits that business at Quebec is at a very low ebb, but cannot see how annexation will cure it.

The first sod of the Gasford Railway was turned at Lovell's on Saturday.

It is rumored that the intended removal of the troops this Autumn has been postponed.

TENNESSEE.

Lawless Proceedings in Rutherford County—Negroes Driven from their Homes—Proclamation by Governor Senter.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 30.—Nearly 100 negroes have come to this place from the neighborhood of Rutherford County, and report that they have been driven away from their homes by lawless white men. These negroes have been working on shares with the planters, and they, as well as planters, will lose heavily if they are not protected in securing the crop. A well-known planter from that neighborhood, who makes about 300 bales of cotton, has been threatened by the Regulators, and came yesterday to see what can be done to protect himself and the negroes in his employ. Bands of lawless white men are operating also in Sumner County, visiting negro cabins, taking the occupants out and whipping them. The men engaged in this business are wholly irresponsible. They will not work themselves, and desire to prevent others from enjoying the fruits of their labor. Governor SENTER'S proclamation, warning them, may have some effect, but it is probable the planters will have to form a combination for self-protection.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Disaster at the Phœnix Iron Works at Phœnixville, Penn.—Several Men Reported Killed or Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—A special dispatch to an evening paper, dated Phœnixville, Penn., says that the boiler in the Phœnix Iron Company's works at this place exploded this morning, killing from ten to twenty workmen and injuring as many more. Five dead bodies have been taken from the ruins up to 10 o'clock A. M. The wildest excitement exists among the wives and children of the workmen. SAMUEL ORTLIP, aged 50 years, and AUGUSTUS POLEY, aged 62 years, have since died. Both leave families. CHARLES MCDERMOTT and JOHN HENRY cannot recover. The following were injured, but not dangerously: ROBERT CARR, ABRAHAM MOODY, JOHN JONES, ISAAC WILHOUR and JACOB ESSIG. The cause of the explosion is not positively known.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30—Later.—The first report of the explosion, it is said, was exaggerated. Four men, it is now reported, whose names have not yet been ascertained, were injured, two of them so badly that they cannot recover. A portion of the building was torn away and other damage caused by the explosion.

HEAVY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

An Agent at Brownsville, Nebraska, Absconds with $12,000 of the United States Company's Funds—Reward for his Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—JACOB R. BEAR, United States Express Agent and telegraph operator at Brownsville, Nebraska, absconded on the night of the 27th with $12,000 belonging to the Express Company. BEAR is the same man who reported that he was shot and robbed of a considerable sum of express money at Brownsville last Winter. The Express Company offer $1,000 reward for the thief and $1,000 for the money.

BASE BALL.

Unions of Lansingburg Against Baltics of Wheeling, W. Va.—A Victory for the Haymakers.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 30.—The Haymakers of Lansingburg beat the Baltics of this city, to-day, in a game of six innings, by a score of 50 to 16. The game was called to enable the Haymakers to take a train.

Victory of the Central City Club, of Syracuse, Over the Sherman Club, of Utica.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Central City Club, of this city, played their second game of base ball with the Sherman Club, of Utica, this afternoon. The game was won by the former Club by a score of 28 to 15.

The Base-ball Tournament will take place here about the middle of September.

The Athletics of Philadelphia Defeat the Olympics of Washington—A Fine Game.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The game of base ball between the Olympics, of Washington, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, this afternoon, resulted, after the eighth innings, in favor of the Athletics, the score being 30 to 28. It was one of the best-contested games ever played in this section. A large crowd was present.

A Strange Scene in Buffalo—A Drove of Mad Cattle in the Streets—A Woman Killed and a Number of Persons Severely Injured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—About 7 o'clock this morning a drove of ninety head of Texan cattle that had been landed from the *International* ferry-boat stampeded, and ran in every direction through the streets at a furious rate, goring and trampling everything that came in their way. One man was tossed by a mad bull into Niagara-street Park; a woman was fatally gored at another point; and a number of persons were more or less injured. Five or six of the infuriated animals were shot by citizens. About forty head are missing. Some of the cattle swam the Niagara River and scattered on the Canada side. Others are still running in the suburbs. Had the stampede occurred at any other hour of the day, when the streets were crowded with persons, the casualties would have been fearful.

Singular Accident in Buffalo—A Man Smothered to Death by a Deposit of Grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A shoveller named JOHN MARSHAL, while engaged in loading a boat at the Niagara Elevator, becoming exhausted by a day and night's continuous labor, laid down in one of the compartments of the boat and went to sleep, about 4 o'clock on Saturday, and was smothered by a deposit of wheat upon him. After the removal of two thousand bushels of grain the body was recovered.

The Residence of a Member of Congress Fired—A Woman Committed for Arson at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—ROSA JACKSON, the negro woman who was arrested on a charge of setting fire to the country residence of Hon. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, at Clavarack, was examined to-day before Justice STUDLEY, and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury at the October term.

Severe Storm at Binghamton—Buildings Struck by Lightning.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—During a thunder storm Saturday evening lightning struck a house a mile or two east of this city, setting it and an adjoining barn on fire, and totally destroying both buildings and contents. No person was injured. The lightning also struck the house of Ex-Mayor BENNETT, severely shocking two ladies, one of whom was rendered insensible. No damage was done to the building. A mill in this city was also struck and slightly injured.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Formal Reception at Charlottetown, and a Dinner at the Government House—He Attends a Firemen's Ball.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 30.—A general holiday was observed here to-day in honor of the visit of Prince ARTHUR. He held a reception at noon, at which five hundred persons were present. He then drove around the city with his suite, and was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds on the streets. He was afterward photographed in his carriage under a triumphal arch. This evening he attended a dinner at the Government House, and from there was escorted by a firemen's torchlight procession to the Colonial Building, where he opened the ball with Mrs. Mayor DESBRISAY. An immense crowd was present in the building, which was elegantly decorated, and a fine supper was served. He also attended the firemen's ball. The whole party are much pleased with the warmth and cordiality of the reception. The town is brilliant with bonfires and illuminations.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 30.—A dispatch has been received here, which announces that Prince ARTHUR will not hold a levee in St. John, but will be pleased to attend the ball on the 7th of September. The ball will be held in the skating rink. A committee are at work making the necessary preparations.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Attempt to Prevent the Lackawanna Miners from Working—Public Meetings in Scranton—Much Excitement.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 30.—From 1,000 to 1,500 men from the coal fields north and south of this city arrived here to-day by rail and wagon. Their avowed purpose is to prevent the coal miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company continuing at work. They are now holding their second meeting, but have taken no forcible action so far. Meetings of the citizens have been held at the call of the Mayor to protect the miners, and volunteers are fast enrolling. A meeting of the Select Council is called for this evening. Much excitement prevails.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 30—11 P. M.—All is quiet here to-night. The bars and saloons in the city have been closed by order of Mayor HILL. Four hundred special police have been sworn in, and seven hundred citizens have been enrolled as volunteers, under command of Colonel CHARLES E. ROYCE. All the coal mines are heavily guarded. At the request of miners belonging here, but employed in other districts, who have returned since it was voted to resume work, that question has been reopened, and a final ballot will be taken by the Miners' Union at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Six mines were worked to-day, but none with full force. Many of the miners from other localities left on the evening trains. The miners of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Olyphant, voted to-day to return to work.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

The Examination Adjourned to Sept. 15—A Motion Confirming Robert H. Pruyn Receiver to be Made To-day.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—No witnesses were examined to-day on the Susquehanna Railroad receivership question. The examination has now been adjourned until the 15th of September. Judge HOGEBOOM holds a special term of the Supreme Court to-morrow, when a motion will be made to confirm the order of Judge PECKHAM appointing ROBERT H. PRUYN receiver.

Concord, N. H., and Rochester Railroad—Town Aid Voted by Barnsted, N. H.—Strafford Postpones Action.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30.—The town of Barnsted voted five per cent. on its valuation on Saturday in aid of the Concord and Rochester Railroad. Strafford voted to postpone action until Nov. 2, the day for voting on the acceptance of the Constabulary laws.

Heavy Lawsuit in Boston—Recovery of $84,800 from the Grand Junction Railway and Depot Company.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The case of the Royal Bank of Liverpool *vs.* Grand Junction Railroad and Depot Company, brought to recover the amount of 100 bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1850, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The amount in litigation was $84,800.

President Grant at Poughkeepsie—Enthusiastic Reception.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 30.—President GRANT and party reached here at 1:40 P. M. on a special train. Salutes were fired, and crowds of people assembled and cheered the President as he left. There was no speech-making. The train stopped twenty minutes, in order to allow the party to take dinner.

Suicide of a Baltimore Physician.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Dr. E. J. HUDSON committed suicide at his boarding-house, in Sharp-street, by taking cyanide of potassium. The deceased is said to have been a native of Petersburg, Va., and latterly a resident of Richmond. A sealed letter, addressed to his wife at Richmond, was found on a table in his room, with a note to his landlady.

Nunneries and Catholic Schools—Sermon by Bishop McQuade.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30.—Right Rev. Bishop MCQUADE (Catholic) delivered an address last night at St. Patrick's Cathedral in reply to Right Rev. Bishop COXE, (Episcopal,) on the question of nunneries and other Catholic schools.

Marine Disaster—A British Brig Ashore Near Cape Charles.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 30.—The British brig *Ann Elisa Davidson*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with an assorted cargo, is ashore on Ship Shoals, six miles north of Cape Charles, with ten feet of water in her hold. Assistance has gone to her.

Canadian Masonic Excursion.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30.—A steamer with 200 Canadian Masons on board will arrive here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The party will be entertained by the fraternity of Rochester.

An Albany Man Missing.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—SAMUEL LAWRENCE, a well-known cigar maker, has been missing a week.

Masquerade Ball at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A grand fancy-dress and masquerade ball will be given at Congress Hall on Friday evening next.

The Weather in the South.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—Weather cloudy; raining several hours; heavy showers this afternoon, with indications of heavy rain to-night.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—Fine rains prevailed during the entire afternoon and evening, with a prospect of continuance of the same and the end of the heated term.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—Since the rain late on Saturday night, the weather has moderated, and to-day it is quite cool, with indications of more rain.

The fire that occurred at No. 474 Fourth avenue at an early hour yesterday morning being considered of a suspicious character in its origin, MARCUS DEVINNEY, the proprietor of the place, has been arrested, and an investigation is now progressing under the direction of Assistant Fire-Marshal KEADY.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question—Imprisonment of American Citizens—Spanish Representatives at Washington—The Coming Cabinet Meeting.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Señor LEMUS, the Cuban Envoy, has received no information from Cuba later than that already published. He speaks in hopeful terms of the struggle, and does not doubt the final success of the revolutionists. He predicts that in response to whatever overtures Minister SICKLES may make in reference to Cuba, the Spanish Regency will ask time, and endeavor to protract negotiations as long as possible; for, he holds, the temper of the Spanish people on the subject of the surrender of Cuba is by no means known, even to those in authority, and hence each one of the rival factions will hesitate to take any step which may have an untoward effect on itself in the political contests. The end, he thinks, will be satisfactory to the revolutionists.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The State Department is almost daily in receipt of letters from gentlemen who claim damages for imprisonment and suffering at the hands of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, asking the interference of the Government in their behalf. Dr. SEMMORS, of New-York, is among the more recent complainants. He alleges that he was confined at Port-au-Prince for seven months, and was deprived of all his property for alleged implication in or sympathy with the revolutionists.

SPANISH MINISTERS.

A statement was copied into your news dispatches on Sunday, from a New-York contemporary, to the effect that the Spanish Government, since the revolution of a year ago, has had no regularly accredited Minister at Washington. This is incorrect. M. GONI was the Minister under Queen ISABELLA, and Mr. ROBERTS was appointed by the new *régim*. More than nine months ago. His credentials were duly presented. He was recognized by our Government and he has ever since acted as the Minister of Spain to the United States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The internal revenue receipts to-day were $937,000.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The monthly report (No. 28) of the Bureau of Statistics contains an unusual amount of interesting information in addition to the statements of our foreign trade for the fiscal year, an abstract of which has already been published. It contains statistics of the population of France and the Netherlands; commercial statistics of the North German Union, Switzerland and other countries. The products of American fisheries received into the United States during the quarter ended June 30 last were, from the whale, $2,668,749, and the products of other American fisheries, $361,856. For the same quarter, the domestic commodities from New-York to San Francisco, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, amounted to $10,000,000, and from San Francisco to New-York, $3,058,000.

THE COMING CABINET MEETING.

The President will return to Washington to-morrow morning, and a Cabinet meeting will be held. All the members excepting Messrs. HOAR, BOUTWELL and ROBESON are expected to be present. Mr. FIELD will attend as representative of the Attorney-General, and Judge RICHARDSON as that of the Treasury Department.

HEALTH OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary RAWLINS is much better. He was at the Department to-day.

RESIGNATION OF A COLLECTOR.

JOHN NESMEETH, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Massachusetts, has resigned.

APPOINTMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS.

BENEDICT and FREDERICK LILLINGSTON have respectively been appointed Keeper and Assistant Keeper of the Stratford Point Light-house, Conn., *vice* R. W. and E. W. BUDDINGTON, removed.

NAVY.

Commander J. C. P. DE KRAFF has been detached from duty as Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Spain, Cuba, and the United States—The Real Proposition Rejected by Spain—Substitute to be Offered by the United States.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Some new and interesting facts have come to light regarding the Cuban question, which indicate a change of policy on the part of the United States, and which render the whole subject still more complicated.

It appears that the proposition which Minister SICKLES was authorized to make to the Spanish Government for the sale of Cuba to the Cubans contained no offer to guarantee the payment of the bonds in case such a sale was made. The offer was simply that if Spain would sell the island to the Cubans this Government would agree to act as a kind of trustee, and stand pledged, with the written assent of Mr. LEMUS, already secured, to retain the greater part of the revenue derived from the customs in Cuba as an indirect guarantee to Spain that the payment for the island would be made.

It was this proposition which the Spanish authorities refused to entertain, and not one to act as mediator or to guaranty the payment of the bonds if the island was sold. There is trustworthy authority for saying that the United States authorities will not, on account of the rejection of their first proposition, suspend their efforts in endeavoring to effect a satisfactory settlement of this question, but that a new proposition has already been, or soon will be, made by Minister SICKLES, of which the following are the leading features:

First—Spain is to grant to the Cubans all the rights belonging to Spanish citizens, with full representation in the Spanish Cortes.

Second—An amnesty as general as possible is to be granted to those who have participated in the insurrection.

Third—Spain must take the necessary steps for the suppression of slavery on the island, and afford protection to those released from bondage.

With the acceptance of these propositions the United States will give assurances to Spain that they will try to have peace prevail in the island.

An inaccuracy appears in your correspondent's dispatch of Saturday; that Señor ROBERTS had acted as Spanish Minister here under Queen ISABELLA, when, in fact, he was appointed by the Provisional Government after her overthrow, and relieved Señor GONI. Upon his arrival Señor ROBERTS presented his credentials to the President, but the Provisional Government being succeeded by the Regency or regular Government, he has to receive new credentials, which have come, and will at an early day be presented to the President.

The Colored Emigration to the Northwest.

From the Nashville Press & Times, Aug. 28.

The President of a colored men's trade union in Macon, Ga., has written a letter to friends in Washington City, saying that they were fully organized and willing to aid their brethren there. The writer says the colored mechanics are well organized for protection throughout the State; but they fear it impossible to secure justice from the white population, and that a convention of colored mechanics is called to meet in Macon in October, to devise means for emigration to the Northwestern States and Territories. A committee has been appointed to visit the Northern cities for the purpose of securing some competent persons to interest themselves in the matter, and aid the colored people of Georgia to emigrate West in colonies.

Last week the Columbia *Herald* stated that a colony of some four hundred negroes in Maury County was forming to emigrate. The movement set on foot at Macon would indicate that the subject of emigration from their old homes in the South is growing popular with the negroes, who are growing weary of the interminable agitation of their rights in the South. A large number of them apprehend that they will be disfranchised in a short time, and their fears are increased by the tone of several of the Memphis papers and some of the country Press. If the exodus once gains headway, no human persuasion can stop it. The last negro will leave the South. Whether this State can afford to lose the bone and muscle of nearly three hundred thousand laborers is a very serious question, which we submit to the people for their consideration.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Advices by the Steamships Idaho and City of Brooklyn.

Affairs in Spain, France, England and Italy.

Progress of the Carlist Movement in Spain.

Dr. Cumming's Letter to the Pope on the Ecumenical Council.

The Story of the Murder of the Italian Countess.

The steamships *Idaho* and *City of Brooklyn*, the former from Liverpool Aug. 18 and Queenstown Aug. 19, and the latter two days later, have reached this port. Their advices are three days later than those received by the steamship *Hansa*.

It is stated that the expedition under the command of Sir S. BAKER, for the purpose of putting an end to the slave trade on the White Nile, is now nearly ready to start from England. Vast quantities of material are being sent on beforehand; and it is expected that the magazines of stores at Khartoum, the town on the confluence of the two Nile branches, will be completed by the 30th of October. Every arrangement has been made under the supervision of the eminent explorer, who has spared no pains to insure success. The Khedive has given his consent to a plan for "utilizing" the slaves who may be captured. A tract of fertile land on the banks of the river below Khartoum will be set apart for their reception, and to each a portion of the soil will be allotted, free of all taxes. The freed slaves will be registered and taught the use of agricultural implements. Thus Sir SAMUEL seeks to establish a nucleus of civilization in the centre of Africa. In fact, the explorer hopes to make Egypt a great cotton country, for the plant is indigenous in the fertile regions below Khartoum. He is backed by an enterprising ruler, and it is not impossible that these two may yet develop the great resources of Egypt.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science met at Exeter on the 18th inst. Professor STOKES, the President elect, delivered his inaugural address, and gave a full account of the origin and purposes of the Association, which may be briefly stated to be the giving of a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry, and the organizing of means for the prosecution of researches which require coöperation. Professor STOKES also said that the grants for defraying the expenses of such researches up to the year 1867 amounted to £29,288 8s. 1d.

The following statement appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the Government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the Empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to heaven."

The Frankfort journals announce that the Papal Nuncio has addressed a severe admonition to the Bishop of Cracow, for applying to the persons who imprisoned BARBARA UBRYK the term "demons," and that the Bishop has expressed regret for the violence of his language.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Movement—Its Extent—Ridiculous Reports in Paris—Treatment of Carlist Prisoners in Madrid—The Cruelty of Colonel Casalis—The Republican Movement—The King Question—The United States and Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

Since my last letter the Carlists and the Government troops have continued to play the usual game of hide and seek. Many have been the bands which have "risen," at one time in Catalonia, at another in Murcia, again in Oviedo, and again in Navarre, &c., but always in small parties of from 20 to 100, and always making to the mountains when they got scent of the pursuing troops. The few cases in which these bands and the troops have come into actual collision have always resulted in the triumph of the latter and the flight of the Carlists. Of course these senseless skirmishes are very harassing, and far more trying to the troops than actual battles. When the latter have beaten a band and dispersed it in utter confusion, they have had next day to hurry off to look after a fresh one "risen" in some other place. These "risings" always take place in remote and comparatively retired districts, as far from the lines of railway and telegraph as possible. They rarely begin in any town or city of importance. Doubtless they all observe some previously laid plan; but the results, up to date, show that either these plans have been badly laid or that they have failed in their objects completely, for want of the connecting links which the success of the conspiracies discovered in the large cities and centres of population would have afforded if they had not been nipped in the bud.

PARIS REPORTS.

I have little doubt the usual amount of exaggerations will reach you from the Paris Press, which, for reasons easy to divine, teems with accounts as grotesque and ridiculous as false. Thus a few days ago I saw in a Paris paper the news that Avila and two or three other places had "pronounced," and that the troops under General BALDRICH, in Catalonia, had joined the Carlists under TRISTANY; when the fact is no *pronunciamientos* of any kind have taken place. General BALDRICH and his troops are at this moment scouring the whole of the Province of Catalonia in search of the Carlists, and the rebel leader TRISTANY has not been in Spain at all. Moreover I was greatly amused to read recently in another Paris journal a most minute and circumstantial account of the rising of an entire infantry regiment in favor of DON CARLOS, the Colonel of which, seeing the movement, rushed upon one of his subalterns, sword in hand, but was shot on the spot by the subaltern to the cry of "Viva le Roi," from the men. The Colonel in question was said to be named SAGASTA, and to be an uncle of the unpopular Minister of the same name. I need scarcely add there was not one word of truth in the story from beginning to end. Colonel SAGASTA laughed heartily at it himself, and has sent word to DON CARLOS that he is not only not dead, but quite ready to lead his regiment against the Carlists, and only longs that they will give him a chance. The story, however, had its run, and managed to deceive the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who gave it wings with all due gravity in that highly respectable journal.

TREATMENT OF CARLIST PRISONERS.

One day last week fifteen Carlist prisoners were brought into Madrid from Siguenza, including three priests. On the way from the depot to the jail they were very roughly handled by the people. They were struck with staves and sticks, to the cry of "Death to the priests!" Two of the priests had their heads cut open, and the other was badly injured. If the Governor of Madrid had not come upon the scene with some of the volunteers, I think it likely they would have killed them, for the few Civil Guards who had them in charge were quite unable to restrain the people. This will show the extent of the popular indignation against the clergy, who in such large numbers have lent themselves to the Carlist cause. At this moment nearly 200 of them are in prison charged with conspiracy or open rebellion. The Government decree mentioned in my last has been responded to as yet by only seven out of the fifty-six Bishops and Archbishops in Spain. The Government are meditating severe measures with those who do not obey that decree, and the country will approve those measures, however severe. The conduct of the clergy has given great impetus to the idea of the separation of Church and State.

THE HEARTLESS MURDERS OF CASALIS.

The murder in cold blood of nine men near Montealegre, in Catalonia, only a few leagues from Barcelona, by Lieutenant-Colonel CASALIS, has elicited from the whole country an expression of indignation and horror. He himself reported that he fought the same party twice in one day, and caught the nine in question with arms in hand making resistance. Even if he did he had no right to shoot them without trying them by council of war, as is provided for by the iniquitously revived martial law of April 17, 1821. PRIM, however, has been so far humbugged by his version of the deed, that utterly regardless of its illegality, to say nothing of its cruelty, he has gazetted him Colonel "in recognition of his meritorious services" on the occasion in question. This has added to the popular fury. To cap all, the truth of the matter has been given to the country by the Republican paper the *Igualdad*, of Tuesday, in a letter to the editor from a Señor SOTOMEYOR, of Barcelona, who is said to be a respectable and trustworthy person and a consistent Republican. Señor SOTOMEYOR says he was out alone hunting on the day in question in the neighborhood where the barbarous act was committed. The troops were on the search for a Carlist party, supposed to be lurking near. They called at a woodkeeper's house named VILLA, and asked him if he had seen the Carlists? On his answering in the negative they laughed at him, and forced him along with them to serve them as a guide through the woods. Ultimately they surprised a party of eight, one of whom was not quite eighteen and another just fifteen years of age. According to Señor SOTOMEYOR, who says he saw the bloody tragedy from the top of a rock, there was no resistance offered to the troops, but the latter, at the word of this monster CASALIS, tied them two and two and shot them all, including the poor guide, the woodkeeper. The latter is said to have been a half-witted, harmless young man, son of a former body-servant of General MILANS DEL BOSCH, whom he accompanied into exile during ISABELLA'S reign. The whole Press has expressed the warmest indignation at this deed, but PRIM has as yet made no sign. The same number of the *Igualdad* which contains this letter of Señor SOTOMAEYOR contains a copy of instructions issued on the 21st of last month by PRIM as Minister of War, addressed to the Civil and Military Governors, in which he says *malhechores*, (literally evil-doers,) caught with army in hand, must be shot on the spot, and even those who, when pursued, throw down their arms! For several days the ministerial organs kept studied silence on the point, but at last, roused by the outcry in the other papers, the *Iberia* and one or two inspired prints endeavor to make out that Marshal PRIM'S order did not apply to Carlists, but to highway thieves and robbers. A lame excuse, indeed. If true, it stamps Colonel CASALIS as worse than a murderer, for there can be no pretext whatever that he shot the men because they were thieves or highwaymen. He shot them because they were Carlists, or at any rate, he supposed they were, and the best excuse he can offer for his conduct is that he thought he was pleasing the Minister of War by the act. This and many other illegalities lately committed, will form the subject of severe debate when the Cortes meet in October.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

On Saturday some of the Republican deputies visited Paterna, near Medina. They were enthusiastically received by the populace to the cry of "Viva la Republica!" Great excitement prevailed, and cries of "Death to the Monarchy" were heard. The authorities got so alarmed that they telegraphed to Madrid the place was in insurrection. Nothing has been heard since, and so the story is discredited. The Republicans will fight, but not just yet. They will wait till the King is proclaimed, which, it is now said, is to be done early in October.

WHO SHALL BE KING?

So many conferences have lately been held between the Government and the Portuguese Minister in Madrid, and the Portuguese Government in Lisbon with the Spanish Ambassador there, that it looks as if efforts were being made in that direction. Add to all this the fact that Señor RIVERO, the President of the Cortes, is going to Lisbon next week, it is said on "special business." There is a talk of an intended offer of the crown by PRIM and his colleagues to the King of Portugal himself. The truth will out by-and-by, and when it does, the Republicans of Spain, who are daily increasing their numbers and perfecting their organization, will have a word to say on the subject.

THE RELEASE OF THE GUNBOATS.

Great joy is felt at the release of the gunboats by the United States Government. While the point was uncertain, the *Igualdad* said:

"The detention by the United States Government of the thirteen gunboats constructing in one of the ports of that Republic for Cuba is of much gravity, under existing circumstances; for, in addition to the prejudices which might result to us from the want of those gunboats to guard the coast of Cuba, it reveals that the so-much-praised neutrality of the United States is a pure farce; treating us in reality with hostility, under the slightest of all pretences, such as the remonstrances of the Minister of Peru, with which country we are not at present in actual war. If, instead of our keeping in the Mediterranean an idle squadron, without any destination whatever, we had sent it to Cuba, where it could render essential services, we should not now need to employ in the construction of gunboats the funds which are so urgently wanted for other purposes, nor be exposed to have our property sequestrated."

Uneasy as the Spanish people are about Cuba, and little comforted by the assurances the Government constantly give that all is going on well there, they don't like the idea of selling the island. Spanish pride revolts at a loss of territory in any shape, either by conquest or purchase. A leading paper says: "The rumors of the proposed sale of the island of Cuba are producing a real panic among the holders of Spanish stock in Belgium, where it is calculated that during the last fifteen years $100,000,000 have been invested in it. We believe the Belgian investors may be quite tranquil. Neither the Government nor the country are disposed to consent to the separation of that important province, which sooner or later will return to the maternal breast, whatever may be the obstacles it may be necessary to encounter. If in spite of all we lose the island, Spain can very easily satisfy her financial engagements without the island of Cuba." To this it may be replied: "If she can, why does she not do it?"

FRANCE.

The Decrees of Amnesty—Henri Rochefort's Case—The Emperor's Fetes—The Late Marshal Neil—Health of the Emperor—How the Little Prince Reviewed the Troops—The Warren Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1869.

As I anticipated in a former letter, the centenary *fêtes* of the 15th were ushered in by the appearance in the official journal of four decrees of amnesty, alike intended to commemorate the day and to inaugurate the new era of liberal concessions on which the Second Empire has entered. The first of these measures applies to political crimes and offences, offences and contraventions of the law by the Press and by printers and publishers, offences against the laws on public reunions and coalitions, offences and violations of the laws in relation to the Customs, the indirect taxes and the currency; offences against forest, fishing and sporting laws, the laws regulating the public roads and public conveyances, and infractions relating to the service of the National Guard. This decree does not apply to the expenses of prosecution and judgment, nor to damages or restitutions resulting from judgments passed by the tribunals. In no case is it to be opposed to the rights of third parties.

The second decree accords an amnesty to the non-commissioned officers, corporals and soldiers of the army, who, either as deserters or in a state or insubordination at the time of its being issued, had not been tried and definitively sentenced. The amnesty in this case applies to five classes of offenders and is entire, absolute and without condition, except in regard to the last category, when the deserter having only a year to complete his term, is to be compelled to serve it out.

The third decree applies to the naval service, and is almost identical in its character with the amnesty accorded to the army. The fourth decree accords a full and entire amnesty for all offences and contraventions in the commercial marine, committed anterior to its date. The conditions are that deserters from merchant vessels or sailors charged with mutiny, shall present themselves before one of the maritime or consular authorities of the place in which they may happen to find themselves and make their declaration of submission before the expiration of the following delays which count from the date of the decree, viz.: three months for those who are in France or Corsica, six months for those who may happen to be out of the French territory, but in Europe or in Algeria, a year for those who are out of Europe, and eighteen months for those who are beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. I am particular in giving you the conditions of this latter decree, as they will prove useful to the French citizens on your side who have been compelled to expatriate themselves to avoid the penalties which they have incurred for offences committed in the French commercial marine.

It is said that HENRI ROCHEFORT does not intend to avail himself of the amnesty. In any case he would have to submit to the three months' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced for the assault on M. ROCHETTE, the printer. There is some doubt as to whether this measure of grace is applicable to LEDRU ROLLIN. The decree itself is unconditional, but it will be recollected that that eminent patriot and exile was not admitted to the benefit of the former amnesty. The Police at that time opposed his return to France. Judging of the measure independent of the doubt inspired by that fact, which it is to be hoped will not be repeated, it cannot be contested that it is as full, generous and unconditional as the most sanguine friends of liberal institutions could have expected or desired. This the journals of all shades of opinion are compelled to admit. The "Irreconcileables" and their organs of course express no gratitude for it, but the effect generally is excellent, and will, no doubt, help to strengthen the waning attachment of the nation to the dynasty.

THE CENTENARY FETES.

The *fêtes* of the the 15th offered but few features of dissimilarity from the anniversaries of preceding years. Doubtless before this you have received an account of them. With the exception of the fireworks, on which either more care or a larger amount of money had been expended, the programme was pretty much the same as usual. The *feux d'artifices* covered the whole of the face of the Procadero as it inclines toward the river, and also the Place du Roi de Rome. They did not consist of set pieces, as on former occasions, but were much more varied and brilliant. In front of the military school in the Champs de Mars were erected two large theatres, in which grand military dramas were represented during the day. The consumption of powder and enthusiasm was, as usual, immense on these improvised stages, the actors for which are taken from the smaller theatres of Paris. There were tall climbing poles with prizes at the top, a favorite source of amusement for the multitude, together with the usual complement of *saltimbanques*, conjurors, and other caterers for the popular diversion. The regatta on the Seine, as usual, crowded the quays on both sides of the river to the point of rendering them unapproachable by those who arrived late. The *coup d'œil* presented by the Champs Elysee at night was fairylike. The Arc de Triomphe was covered with illuminated devices over the whole surface of the front facing the Tuilleries, and, regarded from the Place de la Concorde, which is considerably below its level, presented the appearance of a structure projected in the sky.

DEATH OF MARECHAL NIEL.

The cable will have conveyed to you before this reaches you the announcement of the death of Marechal NIEL, Minister of War, and the man in whom, perhaps, the Emperor reposed most confidence of the many who have served him in either a military or administrative capacity since his accession to the throne. He succumbed on Saturday last, under the effects of an operation for stone in the bladder performed by Dr. NELATON, the eminent surgeon. It appears that the operation might have proved successful but for the fact that the instrument broke under the surgeon's hand. Dr. NELATON is blamed by some for undertaking it, as he is not a specialist for this class of diseases, but I think the censure is unjust, as he only did so at the earnest request of the Marechal and his family, who had entire confidence in his skill.

The deceased officer was in his sixty-eighth year, having been born on the 4th of October, 1802. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and in 1821 entered the Corps of Engineers, in which his career was rapid and brilliant. In 1831 he obtained his epaulettes as Captain, and, like the CAVAIGNACS, the LAMOUCIERS, the CHABRAS and the BOSQUETS, he received the announcement of his regiment being under orders for Africa with joy, as it gave him hopes of speedy advancement. He was present at the siege of Constantine, where his gallantry obtained for him the rank of *Chef de Bataillon*. It was not until 1846 that he obtained his promotion as Colonel. At the siege of Rome he served under the orders of General (now Marshal) VAILLANT, who had formed a high estimation of his military talents. Named General of Brigade soon after, he became one of the most influential of the officers belonging to the engineer branch of the army, and was appointed on the Committees of the Ministry of War and Council of State. In 1853 he became General of Division, and was attached in that capacity to the expeditionary corps which attacked Russia in the Baltic while the siege of Sebastopol was being proceeded with in the Black Sea. He commanded the Engineer Corps at Bomarsund, and after the capture of that place he became aid-de-camp of the Emperor, and went to the Crimea, where he replaced General BIZOT, who was killed in the trenches. It was General NIEL who directed the works of circumvallation, which permitted the army to approach the Malakoff, and facilitated the attack on that formidable work by the defile. He was rewarded for the skill which he displayed on that occasion by his nomination to the Senate and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. When in 1859 the army was organized which made the short and sanguinary campaign of Italy, General NIEL received the command of the Fourth Army Corps. It was upon him devolved the most terrible part of the battle of Solferino. After the victory he was made Marshal of France. In this capacity he replaced Marshal BOSQUET in the command of the Army Corps, whose quarter-general was at Toulouse, the place of his birth. He quitted that post to take the portfolio of Minister of War on the 20th of January, 1867. His administration has been signalized by a number of important changes in the organization of the army, and by the creation of the Garde Mobile. Some of these innovations have been severely handled by military critics, but it cannot be denied that owing to the great administrative abilities of Marshal NIEL the French army has been placed in a higher state of readiness and efficiency than it has ever been in at any former period.

The obsequies of the deceased Minister were celebrated yesterday with all the honors due to his position and his rank as Marshal of France.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR.

It is not yet decided who is to succeed Marshal NEIL in the Ministry of War. The choice, I believe, rests between Generals LEBŒUF and CASTELNAU. Marshal CANROBERT was offered the post, but declined, alleging that he could render more important services in his position of Commander of the Army of Paris.

THE PRINCE AND THE TROOPS.

The Emperor was to have left Paris on Saturday for the camp at Chalons, but a severe attack of intercostal rheumatism prevented him carrying out his intention, and the Prince Imperial proceeded there to review the troops instead. His little Highness arrived at the camp about 5:30 on Friday evening and was received by General BOURBAKI, and the General and superior officers of his corps d'armée. He immediately got on horseback and proceeded toward the imperial quarters, followed by Generals FROISSARD, CASTELNAU, BOURBAKI, and a numerous staff. The *Cents Gardes* and a squadron of the Second Hussars escorted and closed the *cortége*. On hearing of the Prince's arrival the troops rushed out to meet him without their arms, and the reception which he met with from them was of the most enthusiastic description. In the evening there was a retreat by torchlight, and on the following day, immediately after the celebration of divine service, the Prince mounted his beautiful pony and passed the troops (28,000 men) in review, accompanied by his Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The self-possession and gracefulness with which the boy-soldier accomplished his task under the eyes of so many keen observers, and the pleasure which he seemed to take in it, raised the enthusiasm of the soldiers and spectators to the highest degree. It would be well if his father were to give him more frequent occasions of thus ingratiating himself with the troops and the people. In the afternoon there were races and a steeple chase, in which an officer of light cavalry was, curious to say, beaten by an officer of heavy dragoons, and the evening was wound up with a balloon ascent and a display of fireworks.

THE WARREN CASE.

Mr. WARREN was up again before M. BERNIER, *Juge d'Instruction*, on Saturday, and was submitted to an examination which lasted nearly five hours. The Sergens de Ville and police agents were unable to substantiate any of the allegations put forward in the *communiqué* addressed to the Ruppel, and the case against him consequently broke down. One of the police agents even went so far as to admit that when Mr. WARREN was taken into custody there was no crowd near him, and furthermore that there was no indication of a desire on his part to create a disturbance. The prosecution against him had therefore to be abandoned. It was fortunate for Mr. WARREN that the hearing of the case had been fixed for Saturday. Had it been appointed to take place a day or two later it would have been said that he had escaped prosecution through the amnesty.

The second hearing of the Transcontinental Railway case, which was fixed for last week, has been postponed to November, although the defendants have been doing all they can through their counsel to press it on. The company have, therefore, all that time to continue the operations which have led to these proceedings, and which, if influential parties connected with persons in authority had not an interest in them, would have been put a stop to long since. It is a noteworthy fact that every copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES which contains one of my letters referring to these operations has been detained at the Post Office, or rather in the Ministry of the Interior. I see that in a TIMES of the 4th you make some editorial comments on this case, based on one of my letters which appeared in the previous number. This number has not been allowed to be delivered to any of the news-rooms that have been in the habit of receiving the paper, or, in fact, to any American here that I can find out.

ITALY.

The Murder on a Railway—Italian Jealousy—The Countess Cattanee Shot by her Lover.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

An account comes to us from Naples of a gloomy drama with a tragic ending, of which last week that neighborhood was the scene. A certain Countess CATTANEO, living apart from her husband, had formed friendly relations with several young officers of the Italian army quartered on that station. Of those, the one who had the longest enjoyed her favor was a Sub-Lieutenant by the name of NEGRO. By the sequel it will be seen that his *amour* had grown into an all-controlling passion, of which jealousy was the natural result. While on furlough the officer had frequent opportunities of meeting the object of his desire. But, besides the Lieutenant, other officers and gentlemen of leisure found favor in the society of the Countess. To promote a companionship so agreeable, the lady was sometimes established in the city and sometimes at towns in the neighborhood where the regiments were stationed. The Countess did not exhibit partiality for any one in particular among her friends. Notwithstanding this the unquiet and gloomy spirit of NEGRO made him discover that one of his companions was the object of a special predilection, and he repeatedly went so far as to address severe reproaches to the lady. Resentment grew, and passions were in a ferment. The conflict reached the point when for safety the entrance of the Lieutenant to the house was prohibited. Jealousy increased, and with it desperate determination, and more than once the officer in citizen's habit succeeded in passing the guard and reaching the apartment of the Countess. On one of these occasions the scene must have been a violent one, as the lady was seen rushing from the house in chemise and with disordered hair, crying for help in the streets of Naples. That was the comical passage in the drama. But a tragic ending succeeded, and thus it happened:

The Countess CATTANEO had determined to leave the southern city where her life was menaced and peace could no longer be found, and return to her home in Piedmont. Secretly the arrangement was made to go away from Naples, but jealousy with its thousand eyes helped the young officer to discover the intention. The train which leaves for Florence at 11 o'clock at night was the one selected. Accompanied by three officers among her friends, they arrived at the station, and tickets for places of the first-class were taken for the whole party. But NEGRO was there before them, disguised and unobserved. He buys a ticket of the third-class, and hides himself in the obscurity of the ill-lighted wagon. What follows would seem incredible to those who do not know European railroads. The lock-up system of the small compartments of the first-class carriages gives opportunity for murder, rape, theft, suicide and whatever else has already found a recorded case. The privacy of the European system has its advantages, but as there is no means of communicating with the guard, the isolation is complete. But to the narrative. Arrived at Caserta, twenty miles from Naplos, for which their tickets had been taken, believing the lady at a safe distance from harm, the officers left her alone to pursue her way, with many wishes for a happy voyage. From a sense of fear, and for greater seclusion, notwithstanding the heat of the night, all the glasses were drawn up. At Isoletta, a few miles further on, the dead body of the Countess was found extended in the bottom of the wagon, killed by a pistol ball, which had entered the head near the ear. All was consternation and mystery on the road and the train went no further. There was no trace of the author of the crime, except a strange hat within the car, and a broken window. It is the second time that a hat in a similar case has played a part; but now it has not been necessary to carry it into court to fix guilt upon the murderer. It was not long before what truth could be known, when both actor and victim were speechless, came out. Two days after, the dead body of NEGRO was found at an inn, not a great way from the line of the railroad. It is supposed from all the circumstances that as soon as NEGRO saw the officers leave the train at Caserta, he made his way along the narrow shelf which runs the length of the cars to that in which the Countess was traveling. Finding the windows closed, he shattered one of them with the butt of his pistol. There must have been a struggle at this opening, for the hands of the woman were found to be cut with the glass. It was then, probably, that the fatal hat tumbled into the car. There was the pistol discharge and the work was done. The miserable man dropped himself from the train when speed was slackened on approaching the next stopping place, and took to the fields. No one in the train saw anything or heard anything to excite suspicion that affairs were going wrong. It was past midnight, and all were trying to sleep. The wretched young man wandered about in a state of desperation, and was first seen when, with head uncovered, he sought the inn. Even then he was not suspected, but was given hospitality. He might have crossed into the Roman territory, but had he meditated escape there would have been before him the prospect of an infamous condemnation, and with the half-dramatic heroism of similar cases he punishes his own guilt by ending his life.

This affair excites unusual interest, not only as a terrible example of the passions of the human heart, and that overmastering one of love with its offspring jealousy, which appeals to all good and bad sympathies, but because of the strange circumstances of this murder on wheels. Every one who travels in this shut-up fashion asks, "Who knows that I may not have a struggle for life with some one who has set his mark upon me as a chance victim?" You may enter one of these comfortable compartments and find good company at the beginning of the voyage; but who can tell what companions you may have, with the frequent changes made on the long routes? The one at the tail of the train may glide along the outside and shoot his victim through the first convenient opening. Its practicability is proved to a demonstration. The murderer drops into the road, and at the station takes the next train that goes to the rear. The conviction of railway managers seems to be that the system is perfect as it is, and they will not consent to the introduction of bell-cord or other signal call. The number of lives lost by such violence as this of which we have illustration is certainly limited; but to relieve anxieties is the reason why reform is needed.

ANGELICO.

ENGLAND.

Lord Palmerston's Diary and Correspondence.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is now stated that the lately-discovered diary of Lord PALMERSTON does not extend beyond the year 1830; but if he wrote a diary during any part of his later life, it is unlikely that any frank jottings made later could be published now, while it is to be hoped that up to 1830 Sir H. BULWER may be free to give to the world very soon an unreserved biography. It is impossible that Lord PALMERSTON's manuscripts can be freely used to tell everything that they can tell for the reign of Queen VICTORIA for considerable time to come. But we should be very glad to know the whole truth of his memorable dismissal from the Foreign Office by Lord RUSSELL, and Her Majesty's minute requiring to see all his dispatches, and enjoin him to make no changes after she had seen them, which Lord RUSSELL read in the House of Commons, and as to which Lord PALMERSTON kept silence. Posterity will know the whole truth; but any one now above forty can hardly expect to live to know it. The latest revelations of political correspondence of high importance are Lord GREY's of 1832, and even here it is only a selection. Lord BROUGHTON, better known as Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE, has just left his papers to the British Museum, with a condition that they shall not be opened till the year 1900. Where will most gentlemen of forty be then? Whether a later diary is discovered or not, Lord PALMERSTON is sure to have left abundance of materials for the political history of the later portion of his life. He was a great letter writer. He is said to have written regularly once a week a long letter of political chit chat to his brother, Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, the diplomatist, who was Minister at Naples from 1832 till his death in 1857; and the entire correspondence with his brother is preserved.

Land Grievances in Ireland.

From Report of the London Times' Special Commissioner on the State of Tipperary.

As for the rate of rent, I do not think it high, considering the admirable quality of the land and its proximity to several excellent markets; and though I have heard some complaints of rack rents, these instances, I am convinced, are exceptional, and rents are generally paid without difficulty. From a comparison, moreover, of different periods, I am satisfied that the burden of rent on the tenant has been steadily diminishing; and though rents have been gradually rising, I do not think, as a general rule, they are as high as might have been expected. In the days of ARTHUR YOUNG the rent of this district was from 15s. to 50s. the Irish acre—that is, from about 9s. to 30s. the English; when the Devon Commission held its inquiry it had risen from 30s. to £3—that is, taking the above proportion, from about 18s. to 36s.; it is now, probably, from 36s. to £3 5s.—in other words, at the same scale, from £1 1s. 7d. to 39s. the English acre. But in the days of ARTHUR YOUNG the prices of farm produce about Tipperary were not much more than a third of what they are at this time; the average amount of produce raised was not probably more than two-thirds; and at the period of the Devon Commission the rate of prices and the sum of the produce were, perhaps, twenty per cent. less than they are at present. It follows that the real pressure of rent is considerably less in 1869 than it was in 1779 or in 1844; and though the exact proportion may be difficult to ascertain, I have no doubt as to the general conclusion.

I do not hesitate, then, to assert that the occupiers of the soil around Tipperary are, in a material point of view, by no means an unprosperous class. Yet the resources of the country are not half developed. Its wealth is due to its natural fertility, and not much to the industry of man; and its agriculture is backward, and, in most cases, what may be called its agricultural plant and fixed capital is of an inferior description. Nor are the farmers, as a body, contented; they are, many of them, dissatisfied in a vague way; they put forward several distinct grievances; they are not, as the corresponding class in England is, conservative in feeling. This state of things may in part be ascribed to certain existing facts in society around. The landowners are, with hardly an exception, Protestants, and the tenants are nearly all Roman Catholics, and those who know what antagonism of class religious differences cause in Ireland, will at once see how injurious to progress this single circumstance inevitably is. Again, the largest landowners are absentees, who seldom or never visit the neighborhood; and though their estates are generally well managed—that of Lord DERBY especially so, to judge merely from its appearance—the agent can never supply the place of the resident proprietor, and the kindly link that ought to unite the tenant and his superior being broken, the whole frame of society suffers in consequence. By this means a barrier is raised between the classes connected with the soil, and the natural relations between landlord and tenant are occasionally marred by hardship and wrong. With some not inconsiderable exceptions, and those chiefly of modern date, all that has been done here for the improvement of the land, the draining, inclosing and building of farmsteads has been the work of the occupiers, not of the owners; and though the occupiers, during their tenancies, have, of course, received the accruing benefit, they complain that, as a general rule, they have obtained no allowance or compensation. They say, moreover, that, in some instances, their rents have been actually enhanced in consequence of what they have thus done, and that they are discouraged from improving by a general apprehension of such a result; and, though I have not been able to find out well-authenticated cases of such injustice, I have little doubt that some might be discovered. Furthermore, leaseholds are exceedingly few; the tenancies are nearly all at will, determinable at a six months' notice to quit; and though I can affirm with confidence that no general system of oppression exists, and that evictions from land are rare, it is evident that under these conditions of tenure, the tenants are at the mercy of their landlords; and it is quite certain that some members of this class, not united by kindly associations and feelings with that in complete subjection to it, occasionally abuse their dominant position.

The Naturalization Question.

From the London Morning Star, Aug. 19.

The publication by Chief Justice COCKBURN of an Essay on Nationality, arising out of the late report of the Commission on Naturalization and Allegiance, is an advantage superior to any inconvenience that can possibly result from the postponement of legislation on this intricate subject. Our Irish Fenian troubles in 1866 brought to the surface a number of offenders, natural-born Irishmen, who had become by naturalization citizens of the United States, but whom British law could treat only as British subjects. It is British law that a British-born citizen cannot by any act of his own divest himself of his British allegiance. The law of the United States is the same. President JOHNSON, in his Message of 1867, called on the American nation to aid the Executive in maintaining that American naturalization dissolved British or any other allegiance. This doctrine, he said, had been "hitherto uniformly held" by the Washington Executive; but the British Government, he added, cited in opposition American Judges and legists, and the conflict was embarrassing. Of the unanimous opposition of American jurists of authority to President JOHNSON's doctrine, as one of established law and fact, there is no doubt; and even his statement that the doctrine had been hitherto uniformly held by the Executive was so far from being correct, that the very opposite had been distinctly asserted in 1840 by Mr. WHEATON, the great international lawyer of America, then Minister at Berlin, and again, as distinctly asserted by Mr. WEBSTER, Secretary of State, in 1852. President JOHNSON's doctrine was, in fact, a modern development of international science, based, not on law, but on general reasons and expediency. Right as against Great Britain there was none; but the principle put forward—the expediency of the cessation of an original allegiance on acquisition of another citizenship by naturalization—was one very proper, first for legislation at home, and then for argument and negotiation abroad. And the more so that it is an excellent principle. We have in the end to rejoice at having been led by the American President's message of 1867 to a careful review of our whole law of nationality. The inquiry of the Commission has extended far beyond the point raised by President JOHNSON, and much wider legislation is recommended.

Protection of any citizen against foreign Governments is in itself a burden; and the Commissioners had no difficulty in unanimously recommending that the naturalization of a British subject in any foreign country, involving the duty of allegiance to the foreign Government should *ipso facto* terminate British citizenship. The existence of two citizenships in one person may, in times of peace, raise perplexing and embarrassing questions between two Governments, but in time of war much more serious conflicts may arise. The individual may be in the distressing position of liability to compulsory military service in both countries, and to treatment as a traitor, if taken prisoner, by whichever country he serves against. The rival claims on citizens in time of war aggravate and embitter warfare, as was, indeed, found in our American war.

The Perils of Vaccination.

A physician writes to the London *Morning Star*:

"It is satisfactory to find that the poor woman imprisoned for neglect of vaccination has been set at liberty. Hudibras tells us of certain Puritans who are ever so exacting, perverse and in the right that they seem to worship God for spite. So it is to be feared of the animal vaccinators from the heifer, gushing sensationalists, and others who would wish to keep this woman in jail, to point the moral of their new fangles. It is clear we want some relaxation of these penal clauses as to vaccination. We want vaccination to be left in its natural channel, among proper medical men, not enforced by handcuffs and jails, and tender mercies of the Police, and mechanical-minded public vaccinators.

Good vaccination is a great blessing; but impure or bad vaccination there is too much reason to fear may induce tubercle or consumption. We have only arrived at this belief within a couple of years; so that all the ancient statistics and Privy Council handbooks are worth very little in this direction. We want clean, wholesome dispensaries for the poor in London, with proper medical men, in whom the working classes would have confidence, and then they would see that vaccination is a benefit. This would be better than spasmodic sensationalism by gushing writers—that half untruth, as BACON says, so like a half leprosy, more infectious than entire untruth.

I have seen a terrible disease in an infant that I could not, after the utmost inquiry, find out to be due to anything but this compulsory vaccination of children in shoals, without discrimination. Such a thing could not happen in France or Ireland, where dispensary men are careful, conscientious and well-educated; men who vaccinate half a dozen infants, perhaps, in a week, not 100 higgledy-piggledy by act of Parliament. The mere crowding together of the children is a source of disease in itself. We have inspectors who inspect after the harm is done, but what we want is less inspecting and better preparation of the children, and an accurate and good lymph."

Conduct of the Duke of Edinburgh in Australia.

The Australians are not in good humor with the Prince. They felt annoyed that the cost of the presents made by him on his first visit was charged upon the public purse of the United Kingdom, and now his visit to New-Zealand is regarded as inopportune if he was not to interfere in the struggle that engrosses all men's thoughts in that colony. The Hobart Town *Mercury* writes as follows: "There was reason to believe, and events showed, that the natives—friendly, neutral and hostile—looked forward to the visit of the Prince as in some way calculated to bring about a settlement of the unhappy differences that have been distracting New-Zealand. For their meeting with the Prince the chiefs made great preparation, but there was in return no consideration shown for their habits; no pains were taken to conciliate the wavering, to strengthen the attachment of the friendless, and no inducement held out to make them the ambassadors of peace to the hostile. No effort was made to turn the meeting to account or to bring about a peace. The Prince threw away a golden opportunity. With a little tact and patience he might have conferred a great boon on the colony and made for himself a distinguished name. But he was found utterly wanting; he sacrificed the duties of his position to the gew-gaws and displays of a gay and frivolous life, in which the excitement of the chase, the facination of the race-course, and the attractions of the ball-room and theatre occupied the chief place. The meeting of the chiefs the Prince seems to have looked on as meant simply for his glorification, and he addressed to them a few of those inflated sentences to which we have listened *usque ad nauseum*, and which, however adapted for an after-dinner speech in some City Hall, were utterly unsuited to a palaver with the rude Maories. Devoid of dignity, and wanting in conciliatory bearing, the Duke insulted the native chiefs. The loquacity of the Maori orators overcame the patience of the Prince, and he had not the courtesy to conceal his impatience. They presented addresses, made speeches, sang songs, until his Royal Highness broke in upon the privileges and customs on which they set a high value. He told them, through the interpreter, to put an end to the speeches and not to let every one speak, as he had other engagements. What these engagements were we may easily imagine, but for the sake of such frivolities the Prince sent away all disgusted, and very probably converted into enemies, only waiting their opportunity, those who, by his impatience and rudeness, were prevented from being heard. A few days devoted to humoring them and securing their confidence, and the exercise of their influence in bringing into subjection the rebellious natives, would have been a labor of love to one less given up to the gratification of his own pleasures, and have laid the colony under a debt of gratitude. As it is, his visit has done no good with the Maories; all we dare to hope for is it may have done no harm. The Prince might yet to some extent repair his past blunder, but we have little faith in his discretion or tact. In like manner the holiday employment of a ship-of-war in New-Zealand waters while the colonists are engaged in a deadly conflict has created bitter feelings among the latter. This is the doing of a retrenching Imperial Government, whose care for the amusement of a Prince contrasts unpleasantly with their care for the honor and safety of British colonists. There was a want of consideration, a something approaching to an insult to New-Zealand, to send there one of the finest specimens of the Britian Navy, fully equipped in men and material, to lie idly in their waters in holiday trim, with a holiday crew, while within a few miles of where the *Galatea* lay the colonists were probably engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the ferocious chief whose atrocities have devastated many a home; or they may have been camped out in the bush, cold, half naked and hungry, seeking to protect their homes and those dear to them from massacre and outrage. The money spent in a raree show on their waters, while not one penny is spent in aiding the colonists in the deadly struggle, with the contrast between the condition of the colony's forces and that of the *Galatea's* crew, are too marked to be pleasant or gratifying to the colonists. Had the ship and crew been occupied in aid of the colonists half the time devoted to the Duke's pleasure-trip the colony would before now have been at peace."

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Rev. Dr. Cumming to the London Times—His Letter to the Pope.

With reference to the General Council, summoned by PIUS IX. to meet at Rome on Dec. 8, Rev. Dr. CUMMING writes to the London *Times*:

PIUS IX. is liberal enough to invite "Protestants in general," not as possessed of valid orders, and only in a state of schism like the Greek Church, but as heretics in doctrine, with vitiated orders in every instance, from the Archbishop of Canterbury down to the obscurest Dissenting Minister. Nobody seemed disposed, in answer to this request, to offer to make an appearance. It seemed to many, however, that the invitation deserved at least an acknowledgment—corporate and official, if possible; if not, by some one who felt that he was able "to give a reason for the hope that is in him," and another for his rejection of the distinct dogmas of the Church of Rome. It therefore occurred to me, as one in some degree acquainted with the subject, and pleased rather than otherwise with the Pope's invitation, to take some preliminary steps for my instruction and guidance before writing to Rome to inform Cardinal PATRIZZI that I accepted the invitation, and would appear at the bar of the ensuing Council. Accordingly I wrote to Archbishop MANNING, begging of him, as the chief minister of his Church in England, such information as he might feel it proper or expedient to furnish on these points only, namely: Shall I be heard? Shall I have freedom of speech within the limits prescribed by the nature of the Council? Shall I be allowed to show why we Protestants stand aloof from the Roman Church, and what we should require of her in order to enable us to resume communion with her as a branch of the Church Universal? The Archbishop sent me a long and courteous reply, assuring me we should meet with all charity and respect in making any grave and earnest communication to the Council. At the same time he expressed his inability to give any information as to the *modus agendi* at the said Council, this, he added, depending on the highest authority of all. The Archbishop was good enough to send me his work entitled *The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost*, and to offer to send others which I happened to possess, as well calculated to give me ampler information on this very subject than he could conveniently send me in writing. Nothing can exceed the courtesy and candor of the Archbishop in his replies to my inquiries. I read, first of all, most carefully the work I already possessed, entitled *England and Christendom*, and also the other work he kindly sent me, *The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost*. In both works the author asserts repeatedly, and in the strongest terms, what I expect is to be authoritatively declared at the approaching Council—first, the absolute personal infallibility of the Pope, "speaking to many or to few, by brief, or encyclical, or bull;" and secondly, the absolute infallibility of a General or Ecumenical Council—each, he affirms, equally and completely infallible in the first century, in the fifteenth century, and in the nineteenth century. To these decrees, thus infallible and inspired by the Holy Spirit, we are to listen as to those of divinely-inspired Apostles. Their decrees and dogmas we are to accept as the very word of God. I replied to his polite letter at great length, showing that in the history of his Church I have found that Council decrees against Pope and Pope retaliates against Council, and Pope contradicts Pope, and Council anathematizes Council, and that in the Roman Church there is a historic *concordia discors* which renders it in all respects the most disunited Church in Christendom. Whatever, therefore, the approaching Council may decree, I shall be prepared to adduce a contrary decree from the canons of previous councils, or bulls and encyclicals of Popes or from both, should I be allowed to speak, and to prove that, with all their confessed divergencies, there is in the Protestant Church, in all its branches, a more thorough and pervading unity than Rome is at present disposed to admit or Protestants always ready to assert. But on turning to the appendix of *England and Christendom*—which the Archbishop commends to my study for information—a Pope's infallible judgment on the reception to be accorded to a schismatic or heretic appearing and claiming to be heard at a General Council is given at length. This is, of course, conclusive. It is as follows: "Before any question is treated or discussed with heretics, one thing, which is a matter of both divine and human law, must be strictly observed—that they should first give in their adhesion to the tribunal and the Judge, and acknowledge that the Church of Christ is one spread throughout the world, and that her one head is the Vicar of Christ, and that a lawful General Council is to be summoned and approved by that same head, and they will submit to the decrees, determinations and declarations of the said Council. But if they decline this, they ought in no case to be heard, and are to be dealt with as condemned schismatics and heretics." In attending the Council I must, according to these instructions, incur grave personal risk, plainly threatened in this infallible degree. Especially must I bear in mind in the circumstances the teaching of LENS, LIGUORI, ALPHONSO DE CASTRO, the Episcopal oath, the Lateran canons, the *corpus juris canonici*; and as the Church of Rome is *semper eadem*, her treatment of such a heretic as she considers me to be must be such as she has solemnly enacted and carried out in all similar cases. The Archbishop does not give or promise me any hope of exemption from the penalties decreed, or promise of suspending *pro tempore* this Papal rescript for my special benefit. He must see that I should not like "to be dealt with," that is to say, consigned to a bonfire, as JOHN HUSS was in similar circumstances. The Archbishop, as I have already stated, refers me to the Supreme Head of his Church for a solution of my difficulties. I have, therefore, written to Pope PIUS IX. with all respect and deference, a short letter in the accustomed ecclesiastical Latin and form:

This letter in this form I inclosed under cover to Cardinal PATRIZZI, and respectfully begged that His Eminence would be pleased to present it to the Sovereign Pontiff, but I have received as yet no reply. No doubt an answer will reach me in sufficient time to enable me, should it be favorable, to make my arrangements to appear at Rome, Dec. 8, 1869, as one of the "Protestants in general," whom the Supreme Pontiff has been good enough to invite. I am persuaded that if you send, as you no doubt will, a reporter to the successive meetings of the Council, he will not be able to report any language used by me or the others inconsistent with the courtesy we owe or the respect we feel to the Sovereign Pontiff and the assembled prelates. We shall, I am sure, exhibit all the candor of reasoners, the charity of Christians, and the homage of men invited to appear in another realm and before a venerable synod to enunciate the grounds on which they retain their separation from Rome and their adherence to the Church of the Reformation.

THE LETTER TO THE POPE.

The following is a translation of Dr. CUMMING's letter:

Holy Father: You have been pleased to invite to the Ecumenical Council the Protestants and others who are divided and separated from the Church of Rome. We are heartily grateful for the invitation, and are earnestly desirous to be present in the Council. During the course of the year I have sent many letters to the Most Reverend Dr. MANNING, in order to get information as to the extent to which liberty of speaking will be granted to us. The most reverend and learned Doctor, with much courtesy, replied to me on this point in these words: "I am unable to give you any answer as to the mode of proceeding. The Supreme authority alone can furnish you with that." For this reason, Holy Father, I earnestly beseech you to be pleased to inform me whether, in the approaching Council, we shall be allowed the liberty of speaking, and bringing forward the reasons for which we Protestants are separated and divided from the Church of Rome. I am your Holiness' obedient servant, JOHN CUMMING, D. D., Presbyter of the Scotch Church.

SPAIN'S WAR POLICY.

New Crimes in the Name of Liberty—The Men in Power.

From the London Times, Aug. 18.

Shooting has been for many years recognized by Spain as the true sovereign remedy against conspiracy and rebellion. It is the rule the Bourbon Government consistently acted upon; yet we have lived to see the day when no amount of powder and lead could avert the final downfall of the Bourbon throne. A new set of men are now at the head of affairs in that country—men whose well-laid plots were chiefly instrumental in bringing about the Bourbon catastrophe, and who, nevertheless, seem incapable of putting their faith in anything but bloodshed, and apply the shooting panacea as if its complete inefficacy had never been signally demonstrated. For the last three or four weeks there have been rumors of a Carlist movement in Spain. It has been variously represented as alarmingly dangerous or as absolutely insignificant. We have been assured, now of its rapid spread, now of its sudden extinction. As often happens with Spanish news, it seemed as if the success of every party lay in the chance it might have of misrepresenting facts, of perplexing the world with contradictions, or bewildering it with exaggerations. The cloud of dust which Spain seemed bent on throwing into her neighbors' eyes, with the hope of blinding them to the truth, begins now to clear up, and behind it we see another cloud—of gunpowder smoke.

General PRIM is shooting "all along the line." There have been men shot at Ciudad Rodrigo, men shot on the Toledo Mountain, men shot at Leon, in Catalonia and elsewhere. An obsolete law, dated the 27th of April, 1821—belonging, therefore, to the most truculent times of Bourbon reaction—a law which had lain dormant throughout Queen ISABELLA's reign, has now been brought to light, with a view to meet the exigencies of the occasion, and its most severe provisions have been so far aggravated that, while by the original decree rebels taken with arms in their hands might be brought before a military tribunal, and there judged with all the rigor of martial law, it is now ordered that all men taken with arms in their hands shall be shot at once, dispensing with the formality of a Court-martial, and even with the mere mockery of a trial. Such were, we regret to state, the instructions of General PRIM, who, on the 21st of July, telegraphed to all the Captains-General that they should "put themselves in accord with the civil Governors, and that the latter should energetically and determinately enjoin the Alcaldes to lend all possible assistance in the punishment of the rebel parties, all of whom ought to be shot on the spot instantly when apprehended with arms in their hands, not excepting even those who, when pursued, should throw down their arms." The orders of the Minister have been only too punctually obeyed. Military patrols, headed by irresponsible officers, in some instances even by non-commissioned officers, have taken the lives of the first persons they met, whether or not they had any hostile purposes, and whether or not they made any attempt at resistance.

It is very difficult for a Government which sets aside legality to justify its deeds; and it is painful to hear it said of a Government which sprang from a Liberal movement and grounded its power upon popular suffrage, which has scarcely closed a four months' debate on "the freest constitution in the world," and scarcely taken its solemn oath to that charter, the main object of which was to insure most emphatically the inviolability of the citizen and the empire of the law—to hear it said of that Government that it has taken lives wholesale without any other evidence of guilt than the assertion of the executioner, or the price with which the executioner's work has been requited. We had, indeed, long known that Spain was in an awful state, that hardly any taxes were collected, hardly any accounts kept, that the administration was in utter disorder, the army disaffected, the clergy hostile, the Exchequer empty, contraband rampant, the Police utterly powerless, public confidence at the lowest ebb. The crisis had been a violent one; and we were ready to make allowance for the immense difficulties of the present rulers' position; we might, indeed, find fault with the dilatoriness and irresolution by which they had themselves aggravated these difficulties; still we at least gave them credit for uprightness and consistency, and deemed them incapable of playing false to those principles of common justice and legality on which they had staked their existence. But, alas! the news that reaches us now from Madrid is hardly more cheerful than the intelligence to which GONZALEZ BRAVO had accustomed us. There are sportsmen among us who are already prepared to take the odds against Don CARLOS, confident that a month or two more of the present Government must open the way for that young Prince to the Spanish throne. We are loath to take so gloomy a view of the subject, to believe that the Pretender, with his notions about the Divine right of Kings and his pledge to restore the unity of faith, may bring back to Spain the days of his bigoted and perfidious great-grandfather. But were such indeed to be the end of the Spanish movement, were rampant Carlism to gain the upper hand, we have no doubt the blood so wantonly and so iniquitously shed to put it down will be found to have in no small degree contributed to build it up.

Co-operative Tailors' Association.

Several attempts have been made to form an association among the coöperative tailors of the west side of the City, but so far ineffectually. Last night another meeting was held at No. 183 Varick-street, at which some forty persons were present, and speeches were made by Mr. SPEIR, NIXON and others, on the rights of labor, the tyranny of capital and the necessity for labor organizations. Reports were then received from shop delegates, but beyond this nothing was done. Another meeting will be held shortly.

The Weighmasters' Frauds.

Additional testimony for the defence was introduced yesterday, in the case of THOS. W. EGAN, accused of having prepared fraudulent pay-rolls while acting as United States Weigher. FRANK WEBB, recently arrested on a charge of being implicated in the alleged fraud, was produced as a witness for the purpose of impeaching the evidence of Mr. WILKES, one of the Government witnesses. On the cross-examination Assistant District Attorney JACKSON endeavored to prove that the names which were alleged to be fictitious were used on EGAN's pay-rolls previous to the time that WILKES became employed in his district. He also made a strenuous protest in regard to the manner in which the direct examination of the witness was being conducted. The case will be resumed to-day at 12 o'clock.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Meeting of the Citizens' Association—The By-Laws—Opening Prayers Objected to—No Initiation Fees—The Association to be Supported by Spontaneous Liberality.

Another meeting of the Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Association was held in the Brooklyn City Salesroom, Court-street, yesterday, Ex-Judge MORSE presiding.

The Committee on the Presidency reported that they had been unable to obtain the consent of any person to be offered as a candidate.

The Secretary read a report from the Committee on By-Laws.

The By-Laws provide that any citizen of good character, who has been a resident of the city or county for six months, and has signed the Constitution shall be eligible to membership, and that any member on becoming a candidate for any elective public office shall cease to be a member of the Association. A general discussion ensued.

Mr. CRANE moved that there be no initiation fee.

Colonel THORPE asked if there was no fee of membership, who was to pay the expenses?

Mr. CRANE said that the members of the Association would be willing to do the work from love of the object.

The motion for no initiation fee was adopted.

It was resolved that the business of the Association should be conducted by a body consisting of three delegates from each ward and town organization, and that twenty members might constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

Colonel THORPE moved to have it set forth in the by-laws that the object of that Association was to scrutinize judicial and municipal affairs in the city and county, and that private corporations should not be amenable to the action of the Association. He explained that he had made a mistake at the last meeting by overhauling a private corporation, and he deemed it best to have a line drawn in the by-laws.

Judge MORSE said he hoped such a course would not be taken; he believed that some private corporations needed to be looked after as much as public ones.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. CRANE moved that some provision be made in the by-laws for opening the meetings of the Association with prayer by some clergyman who should be invited for that purpose. He thought that if the meetings were so commenced they would be conducted with becoming decorum; members would have their minds so solemnized that they would govern themselves as men ought, and business would go on more smoothly, while the community would see that the Association was made up of men of prayer who meant their work, and not mere political trickery.

Mr. WALTER S. STOOPS objected to the proposition made by Mr. CRANE. He said that was not the proper place for prayer. He knew of one man who was waiting to have that very thing settled, and if they were to have prayers he would stay away.

Mr. SHEPARD said he also objected to having prayer. If prayer would do any good he would propose that special meetings be called "where those who wanted to might pray for the scoundrels." [Applause.]

Mr. JOHN W. GOIN said if they had prayers there hundreds of voters whom the President knew very well did not believe in praying, would keep away from the meetings. What they wanted was votes at the ballot-box and not prayers.

At this point the President discovered that Mr. CRANE's motion had not been seconded, and announced that there was no motion before the meeting.

Mr. HENNESSY desired to know if the gentlemen who had been elected members of the Executive Committee were all members of the Association—had they signed the Constitution?

The President said he did not know whether they had signed the Constitution or not.

Mr. CLEAVE, the Secretary, said all of them except some who were out of town were signed members.

The article providing for the time of meeting was laid over for consideration, after which the By-laws were adopted as a whole.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Berrian-avenue, Fordham.

The Commissioners appointed to lay out, open and grade Berrian-avenue, between Fordham and Williams Bridge, on the west side of the Harlem Railroad, held a meeting a few days ago, and appointed Messrs. PETER HURLEY, one of the Commissioners, and WILLIAM RUMBLE, Civil Engineer, a Committee to wait upon the Central Park Commissioners, and submit the plans and profile maps of the new road for the approval of the latter. Without giving any decision in the matter, the Central Park Commissioners suggested the expediency of making the new avenue one hundred feet wide, instead of sixty, as proposed, believing that all roads which are likely to become much traveled over, should be one hundred feet in width. In case of carrying out the suggestion, some fresh legislation will be required, in order to afford the town more time for paying the additional cost.

Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

The fourth annual Convention of the Associations of the State of New-York will meet at Schenectady on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869, at 3:30 o'clock, and close on Thursday evening. Delegations from all the associations are expected, and the attendance of young men and others interested in the cause from cities and towns where no such organizations have yet been formed is also urged. Christian young men in these places are requested to consult together, and see that representatives are appointed. A cordial Christian welcome is assured to all who come. Delegates should be provided with credentials, and lists should be forwarded as soon as possible to NICHOLAS CAIN, Schenectady, N. Y. Arrangements for reduced fare on the principal lines of travel will probably be made.

Base Ball—St. James vs. Merchants' Exchange.

These clubs played the second game of a series on the Peconic's ground, Bedford, Saturday, which was won by the latter. Darkness prevented more than four innings being played. Messrs. CHAPMAN, JONES and SOMERS, of the St. James, played remarkably well in their positions. On the Merchants' Exchange side MALLORY's short fielding was the feature of the game. He caught coolly and threw to the bases with exceeding neatness and precision. KIERNAN's pitching was very effective, and KRANSHAAR's catching behind was good. CUMMINS' batting was much admired by those present.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	
Merchants' Exchange	13	8	21	3	45
St. James	8	4	2	1	15

Umpire—Mr. CORNELL, of Newark.

New-York University Medical College—Removal to the New Building on Twenty-Sixth-Street.

The Medical Department of the University of New-York, which was established in 1841 in the Stuyvesant Institute, on Broadway, in New-York City, removed in 1857 to No. 157 East Fourteenth-street, but the Fourteenth-street college building being destroyed by fire in 1866, the Faculty continued their lectures in the North House of the New-York Hospital till the end of last term, some few weeks ago. Yesterday they removed into their new and commodious edifice, which is furnished with every comfort and convenience for students. The building is situated opposite the gate of Bellevue Hospital on Twenty-sixth-street, near the East River. The ferry to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island is near by, and the Department of Medical Charity is across the street. The following members of the University Faculty and staff are connected with the above-named public hospitals: Professors LOOMIS, BUDD, THOMPSON, GOULEY, ECHEVERREA, and Doctors HEWIT, JANEWAY and GILLETTE.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Man Knocked Down and Plundered in Broadway.

GUSTAVE BRUHAR, a German with no knowledge of English, and with little, probably, of the dangers of the Metropolis, was out in the streets at a late hour of the night, with $560 in French gold secured in a belt around his waist, under his clothing, and a gold watch valued at $100 in his vest pocket. By some means his possession of these treasures became known to the outlaws, and about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was attacked by a gang of ruffians, at the corner of Bond-street and Broadway. He was instantly knocked down, and almost before he could scream out an alarm his clothes were torn open, the belt wrenched from his person, his watch snatched from his pocket, and the thieves, who had meantime been kicking and beating him as he lay prostrate on the pavement, were in full flight.

His cries had, however, been heard by Officer O'REILLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who hurried up, and seeing several men running away, pursued with such vigor that he captured two of them and took them to the Mercer-street Police Station, where they gave their names as EDWARD KIEL and FRANK ADAMS, and were locked up. Officer O'REILLEY found indubitable proofs of the robbery in the appearance of BRUHAR, and in the facts that a piece of the money-belt and a French gold coin were picked up on the route by which the robbers had fled. None of the stolen money, however, was found on the persons of the prisoners. The evidence against them was not, therefore, very conclusive, but being arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, they were held for examination, notwithstanding they declared that they had not been concerned in the crime.

THE UNIFORM ORDER.

Police Perplexities—Bitter Letter of Resignation—Modification of the Obnoxious Order.

The new rule of the Board of Police requiring members of the force to appear in uniform at all times, except when at home, when attending, going to and returning from Divine service, and when absent from their precincts by permission of the Board, had scarcely been promulgated in General Order No. 574, dated on Saturday last, before the general inconvenience and dissatisfaction the measure evoked were plainly apparent.

Yesterday and Sunday Superintendent KENNEDY was overrun by applications to be relieved from the operation of the rule. Acting Captain BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, came to say that JOHN MORRISSEY, of his command, having fallen from a window and been killed, all of his comrades desired to attend the funeral as friends, and therefore in plain clothes. Captain GARLAND, of the First Precinct, came with a member of his force, who desired to attend the funeral of a near relative, and did not wish to do so tricked out in the blazonry of his official costume. A patrolman entered the Superintendent's office with the aspect of a man crushed almost beyond hope, and saying it was his day off, desired permission to visit a friend in plain clothes. By dint of much questioning Mr. KENNEDY discovered that the "friend" was the chosen of the patrolman's heart, and that he was disconcerted by the idea of making love in the blue and brass of his calling. Another case was that of one of the Police Captains, who is Master of a Masonic lodge, and wishing to attend a communication of his lodge did not desire to be guilty of the solecism of presiding over the decorous body wearing the flashing trappings with which he is encumbered by his rank.

The Superintendent answered all these applicants and many others, by merely calling attention to the wording of the rule, which had shorn him of all power in the matter, and had even left the Board itself at liberty to grant permission to Captains only in special cases. To the Board then all the applicants were sent, and they appeared in such force that a meeting was called yesterday morning. After a protracted session, the rule came out greatly modified. Instead of "Captains will be relieved from this rule by the Board in special cases," these words were substituted: "Any member of the force will be relieved from this rule by the Board, or the Superintendent, or the President of the Board, or in the absence of the President and Superintendent by any Police Commissioner in special cases."

The widespread dissatisfaction which the order has caused was made evident by the reading of the following letter:

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: Deeming the amended rule, No. 45, as set forth in General Order No. 574, tyrannical and humiliating to me as an officer and a man, and in my opinion directly assisting all law-breakers, and especially proprietors of "gin-mills" to evade and violate the laws, I therefore tender my resignation as a member of the Metropolitan Police force, to take effect the 1st day of September. Respectfully,

THOMAS A. HALL,
Sergeant Forty-ninth Precinct.

The resignation was accepted, and the Sergeant who had been a little too swift in the expression of his feelings, ceases to be a conservator of the peace. The question of the total repeal of the obnoxious amendment was not raised in the morning session of the Board, but it is understood that it will soon be agitated. The rule having been originally amended by the votes of Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and SMITH against that of Commissioner BRENNAN, its abrogation can only occur by a total change of front upon the part of two of the majority.

Police Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon a resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring that Patrolman THOMAS HILL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, is entitled to honorable mention for efficient and officer-like conduct in arresting JAMES EDWARDS on the morning of the 27th inst., and in securing stolen property of large value. Officer HILL secures this recognition in consequence of his conduct in connection with the burglary at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.

A communication was received from Hon. C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent of Construction of Post Office and Court-House, asking that the watchmen at the site of the new Post Office in City Hall Park be made special policemen. The application was laid over for future consideration.

New Street Improvements.

The following contracts were yesterday awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Department:

To C. G. WATERBURY—For regulating and paving, with Nicolson pavement, Second-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Nineteenth-street. Time, 225 days. Price $29,500.

To J. L. BROWN—For regulating and paving, with Fisk concrete pavement, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue. Time, 350 days. Price $45,325.

To B. F. MILLER—For regulating and paving, with Brown & Miller pavement, North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street. Time, 170 days. Price $21,495.

To B. F. MILLER—For regulating and paving, with Brown & Miller pavement, White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway. Time, 190 days. Price $11,352 50.

Habeas Corpus—A Novel Point Raised.

A lad named JAMES I. RICE was brought before Judge JONES, of the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was sued out at the instance of Counselor ALANSON NASH. From the statement of the latter it appears that the prisoner RICE, who is aged about 16 years, was indicted for robbery in the first degree about one year since. On the trial he pleaded "guilty" of having committed the crime of petty "larceny from the person," and he was sentenced by the General Sessions to the Penitentiary for three years. Mr. NASH argued that that Court had no right to send the prisoner to the Penitentiary at all, although he might have been sent to the State Prison for three years. There was no power, except one that was granted by the statute, to send him to the Penitentiary instead of to the State Prison. That exception gave the Judge the discretion to send persons, between the ages of 16 and 21 years, to the Penitentiary instead of to the State Prison. This boy being under 16 years when he was sentenced, the statute did not reach his case.

District-Attorney GARVIN took the point that the prisoner, having been sentenced by a Court of competent jurisdiction, could not be released on *habeas corpus*.

Judge JONES directed that the prisoner be remanded until Tuesday, Sept. 7, when he will render a decision.

Fight at a Colored Camp Meeting.

At the colored camp meeting held between Jamaica and Flushing on Sunday, there were present rival factions of colored men from Jamaica and Flushing, who engaged in a free fight at about 10 o'clock in the evening, using clubs and stones. During the *mêlee* a man named CHARLES JACKSON, of "The Alley," Flushing, had his head cut open, his cheeks lacerated and his nose broken. The wounds were caused by the use of some dull instrument. During the day several fights occurred between the whites and blacks, but the former being in the majority the blacks were always worsted.

Casualties.

JAMES HYNES, of No. 21 First-street, when in Second-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, was kicked by a horse, and so severely injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

DAVID H. JONES, a mason, 52 years of age, who resided at One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, while at work yesterday on the roof of No. 56 Park-avenue, attempted to step to the roof of No. 58, but losing his balance fell to the pavement. An ambulance was instantly sent for, and he was placed in it, but he died before reaching Bellevue Hospital. An inquest was held and a verdict given of accidental death.

JOHN YERKINS, a German, living at No. 418 West Fifty-second-street, had his right arm broken yesterday by its being caught between cogwheels, at the drain-pipe factory, No. 541 West Eighteenth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BERNARD LANAHAN, who lives in Sixty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, was severely injured yesterday by jumping from a train on the New-Haven Railroad, at Sixty-second-street. He was taken home.

JOHN SHEA, of No. 61 Baxter-street, had his arm broken yesterday by falling from a pile of wood in the yard at No. 267 Avenue B. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

GEORGE MCCABE, residing at Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, had his leg broken yesterday by a cart falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The body of OWEN KELLY, 12 years of age, drowned on Sunday in Harlem River, was recovered yesterday and taken to the Thirty-second Precinct Police Station, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of THOMAS MACAULAY, late foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 4, who died suddenly on Sunday evening, while visiting a friend at No. 309 Water-street. Death was found to have resulted from the rupture of an aneurism of the aorta.

The following cases of sudden death were reported at the Coroners' office yesterday: EDWIN BEYERSDORF, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 185 Laurens-street; Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANSWAY, of Greenwich-street, near Spring, and MARY MOORE, of First-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. An inquest will be held in each case.

JAMES HODGE, 25 years of age, a single man, who resided at No. 306 West Fortieth-street, and was employed as an iron-moulder at AYRES & MCCANDLESS' foundry, at Tenth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, expired suddenly while at work yesterday afternoon. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart. Coroner ROLLINS was notified.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Reid et al. vs. Blane.	63—Rogers vs. Sheehan.
48—The People ex rel. Haight vs. Connolly, &c.	145—In re. Edward Schell, Trustee, &c.
62—Flot vs. Osgood, Recr., et al.	149—Bailey vs. Bailey.
	150—Norris vs. Meanhardt.
	151—Draper vs. McKay.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3461—Adler vs. Schuch.	3422—Smith vs. Hillyer.
2192—Goodale vs. Smith.	3443—Stanford vs. McElroy.
3221—Flaurand vs. Gordon.	
3264—Fullerton vs. Walker.	3466—Goldberg vs. Gentil.
3372—Ferguson vs. Kiernan.	3467—Lowenstein vs. Krutina.
3398—Cole vs. Sinclair.	4468—Chichester vs. Jenkins.
3408—Carpenter vs. Devine.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Jones.

Mary Stevenson *vs.* James Stevenson; judgment of divorce granted.

Leland Balch *vs.* J. H. Blane; proceedings dismissed.

Chas. P. Bucking *vs.* Lewis Sylvester et al.; motion granted.

Wm. R. McDonald *vs.* C. C. Waller; default opened and cause referred to C. Price, Esq.

Hamm *vs.* Kranshaw; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Chas. F. Gilmore *vs.* Edward Bedell et al.; injunction modified.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

POWER OF THE SPECIAL SESSIONS—ANOTHER CASE OF HABEAS CORPUS—PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

The People ex rel. John Cochran.—This case came before Judge MCCUNN, at the Special Term of the Superior Court, on the motion of Mr. J. B. McClelland, who obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of effecting the discharge of Mr. John Cochran, who, on the 24th of July last, was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary by the Court of Special Sessions for the term of four months. The counsel for the relator urged the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that he was tried, convicted and sentenced by Mr. Justice Dowling, who at the time sat as a sole Magistrate, whereas the law makes provision that two Justices shall sit upon the Bench at the time of trial and sentence. Several affidavits were read, one of which set forth the fact that the prisoner had been convicted of personating a police officer, and thereby obtaining money from a woman of ill-repute. Another affidavit was read to the effect that Justice Kelly was not upon the bench at the time of the trial with Justice Dowling.

Assistant District-Attorney Blunt opposed the release of the prisoner on the ground, first, that upon the petition having been presented to Judge MCCUNN at Chambers, it was the duty of that official to inquire whether the party was committed or detained by virtue of a judgment or decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction; second, that the Court of Special Sessions, by virtue of a statute passed in 1867, is a Court constitutionally formed, and has full jurisdiction of all cases of this nature. A decision of the Supreme Court at General Term had been rendered, whereby it was provided that two Justices of the Special Sessions must sit unless one was ill or absent from the City, in which event the Court could be held by either. Mr. Blunt read the affidavits of Messrs. Dowling, Kelly and Johnston, the latter clerk of the Court, all setting forth the facts of the case. Judge MCCUNN took the papers and reserved the decision.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Julie Sinonin, No. 826 Broadway, made a complaint stating that on the 28th inst. Celia Mullins, her room-mate, robbed her trunk of $45. She could only give in proof the accusation that Celia was seen to enter the room alone and remained there some time, after which she was the first to give information of the robbery. The accused denied her guilt, but was held for trial.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 30, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	123¾	200	Pacific Mail...s60	80
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	122¾	200	do.	80⅝
50,000	do.	122¾	50	A. M. U. Ex.	35½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	122¾	100	do. ...s3	35
120,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	122⅝	200	N. Y. Cen.	201¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	121⅛	100	do.	201¾
10,000	do. ...s3	121⅛	14	Reading R.	95¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112	100	Lake S. & M. S.	106⅝
205,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	121¼	100	do.	106⅝
10,000	do. ...b3	121⅛	100	do.	106⅝
50,000	do. ...s3	121⅛	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	107
10,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	110¾	500	Chi. & N. W.	84
10,000	do.	111	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. ...s3	95⅛
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	52¼	100	do.	95
5,000	do. ...bet. call	52¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R. ...s3	114⅝
6,000	Ga. St. 7s.	92	100	do. ...s30	114⅝
13,000	N. C. St 6s.	56	100	do. ...b10	114⅝
42,000	N. C. 6s, new.	49¼	500	do.	114⅝
12,000	do. spec. tax	54¼	200	Mil. & St. P.	79⅝
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	91¼	100	do.	79¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	1000	T., W. & W. ...s60	83
1,000	G. & C. 1st M.	98	25	P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd	89
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d.	96	7	do.	90
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Bds.	98	400	do. ...bet call	89¼
3,600	M. So. S. F. Bds.	99	71	do.	89½
1,500	West. U. Tel. 7s bds.	89	300	Ohio & Miss.	32½
20	Tenth Nat. Bank.	105	100	H. & St. J. R.	124⅝
50	D. & H. Can. b. c.	126	400	do.	125
100	West. U. Tel.	37¾	5	Dub. & S. C.	111
10	do.	37	50	do.	112
100	do. ...bet. call	37⅛	5	N. Y. & N. H. Scrip	135
200	Hudson R.	184	100	C. C. & I. Cen. R. ...b30	35

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	123¾	10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65. n	121¼
2,000	do.	123¾	1,000	do.	121
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	123	145,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	121⅝
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	123¼	13,000	do.	121⅝
23,500	do.	123⅜	130,000	do. ...b3	121⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	122½	3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C, s3.	115¼
10,000	do.	122⅝			
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	121¼	3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	61¼	400	L. Shore & M. S.	106⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	52⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. bt. c.	201¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s new	49⅝	6	C., C. Cin. & I. R	77
22,000	Mo. State 6s	88	20	Chic. & Alt.	155
4,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	99	200	Chi. & R. I.	114⅝
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83¼	100	do. ...s60	114
2,000	do.	83⅜	200	do. ...b10	114⅝
100	Pacific Mail...b60	80⅛	350	N. J. Central	107¼
200	Reading	95¼	100	do. ...s3	107⅛
200	do.	95	15	do.	108
200	do. ...b4	106¾	200	Pitts. F. W. & C. Gd	89¾
5	do.	106⅜	26	do. ...bet. call	89¼
			30	do.	89⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cum. Coal	34	200	L. S. & M. S.	105⅝
100	Adams Ex.	56⅛	200	do.	105¾
100	West. U. T.	37⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	83⅞
100	Pacific Mail	79⅝	100	do.	84
400	Reading	95⅝			

MONDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Treasury Department, as foreshadowed by its operations in August, has announced the continued extra purchases of United States 5-20s for September, at the rate of two millions per week every Wednesday, additional to the fortnightly regular Sinking Fund purchases (each alternate Thursday) of one million of dollars. The fortnightly sales of Gold at the rate of one million of dollars each alternate Thursday will also be continued. As there are five Wednesdays and five Thursdays in September, the Sinking Fund operations of the Department, all through the New-York Office, will be as follows:

PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

On Wednesday, Sept. 1	$2,000,000
On Wednesday, Sept. 8	2,000,000
On Thursday, Sept. 9	1,000,000
On Wednesday, Sept. 15	2,000,000
On Wednesday, Sept. 22	2,000,000
On Thursday, Sept. 23	1,000,000
On Wednesday, Sept. 29	2,000,000
Total to be bought in September	$12,000,000

SALES OF GOLD, FORTNIGHTLY, IN SEPTEMBER.

On Thursday, Sept. 2	$1,000,000
On Thursday, Sept. 16	1,000,000
On Thursday, Sept. 30	1,000,000
Total to be sold in September	$3,000,000

This official announcement from the Treasury Office this morning caused an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in the Public Funds of all the registered 5-20 issues of 1862-4-5-7-8, and on the coupon 5-20s of 1865 (new) 1867 and 1868, and the transactions were large up to 1:30 o'clock, when the Cable quotations from London and the Continent, which had previously responded to the rise in New-York, gave way ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and some sales of 1862s were made here for Foreign account on these advices, but not of other descriptions as far as we are advised. We find the opinion prevailing with some of the Continental houses here that some, if not most of the markets on the other side are overstocked, for the moment, with United States 5-20s. If this be true we know of no more favorable moment for the return of part of the surplus to New-York, where the bonds can be immediately absorbed by the Sinking Fund, without seriously disturbing the course of Exchange, and with the positive good of supplying the Sinking Fund at rates which might otherwise on the home supply of Bonds, appear somewhat extravagant. At present the New-York market, unaided by such return of Bonds owned or held on speculation abroad, could not supply $12,000,000 to the Sinking Fund in September without sensibly advancing the price. By all means, therefore, let the New-York correspondents or branch houses of London, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, &c., immediately encourage, by Cable, the opportunity thus afforded of relieving their respective markets of the reported overstock of United States 5-20s. They will be timely welcomed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Treasurer, as Commissioners *ex-officio* of the Sinking Fund, who have no desire to encounter the trouble of sending Gold to London to buy the Bonds in the event of American holders advancing the price too rapidly or refusing to sell altogether, as they did the other day when the price fell below 120 ₱ cent. including the accumulated Interest.

Late this Afternoon the Paris Bourse was reported excited, and the London *Times* was quoted by the Cable as greatly distrusting the health of the Emperor. The news had little or no effect here upon the Public Funds, although over half a million of 5-20s of 1862 were reported sold for European account, and but little influence on Gold, which had ruled 133¾@133⅝ ₱ cent. through the day, as against 134@134⅛ at the close on Saturday night. The Foreign Exchanges dropped to 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. for prime 60 days Bills on London. Money, strictly on call, was easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., but all time engagements are declined in the open market, except at rates from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. per annum higher, say 9 to 12 ₱ cent. At Bank moderate discounts are made for the accommodation of dealers at 7 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Treasury Office has anticipated about $1,500,000 of the first of September Gold Interest by the issue of Gold Checks for registered Stock, or the payment at the counter of Gold Coin for coupons—these prepayments not to be charged up to the Treasury at Washington until the September accounts.

Although the Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury is very much reduced, it is more than adequate to the purchase of $2,000,000 United States 5-20s on Wednesday, as the proceeds of $1,000,000 Gold will come in the day after, and by the middle of next week, when $3,000,000 United States 5-20s will be bought and paid for, the Currency balance will no doubt be replenished from Washington.

There was general satisfaction expressed to-day with the steady course of Secretary BOUTWELL in paying off, by purchase, the Public Debt, reducing to the lowest working point his Currency balances, and indicating the extent of his sales of Gold for the month of September. These points are all closely allied with the steady movement of business.

On the Stock Exchange there was a large business done in the Public funds at the advance on most of the 5-20s noticed above. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 123⅜@123½, and were offered at 123¼ ₱ cent. at the close. The 10-40s were higher on both the registered, (ex-interest,) and the Coupon Bonds, and there was a good demand for the Currency 6 ₱ cents. at 111@111¼ flat and interest. The Southern State Bonds were steady for Virginias and Missouris, and lower for Tennessees and irregular for North Carolinas, among which a new issue called "Special Tax Bonds" is of late quoted 5@6 ₱ cent. above other new Bonds, but on what really safe assurance we are not advised. Altogether the manipulations of the North Carolina credit in this market seem past finding out—very reliably.

The Railway speculation presents few salient points to-day. It is called heavy by the bearish operators, and dull or spiritless by other parties. The market either wants a strong leader or fresh blood. The latest sensation—the consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Toledo and Wabash, and rumored alliance of these combined interests with the Erie ring—was short-lived, and not a success for the really responsible parties concerned. It is understood that they deny the "soft impeachment" of plighting their faith and money to the Erie ring beyond relieving them of 25,000 shares of Wabash at 85 ₱ cent., and promising some extra business when they build a third rail from New-York to Buffalo with Erie money or on Erie credit! If this be not *all*, then there must be some "secret article" in the treaty of which the public is kept profoundly ignorant. The Vanderbilt Stocks, as well as Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and most of the other Western Roads, were all dull through the day, and the closing quotations rather below the figures of Saturday night.

At the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	116	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	123¼	123⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	121	121½
American Gold Coin	134	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	52	52½
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	86¾	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	49½	49½
New-York Central	202	200⅝
Reading Railway	95¾	96
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅝	114⅝
Northwest Common	84¼	83⅝
Northwest Preferred	95¼	94½
Pacific Mail Company	80⅝	80½
St. Paul Preferred	87⅝	87¼
St. Paul Common	79	79
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅝	32½
Hudson River	184⅝	184¼
Harlem	160⅝	160½
Lake Shore	106⅝	106
Wabash	83½	83¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	123	5-20 coup. n. i., 1865	121¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	123	5-20 coup., 1867	121½
5-20 reg'd, 1862	122¼	5-20 coup., 1868	120¾
5-20 coup., 1862	123¼	10-40 reg'd	111¼
5-20 coup., 1864	122	10-40 coup.	115¼
5-20 coup., 1865	122½	6s currency	111¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal Bonds, 1870	99	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	99	N. Carolina 6s	56
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	99	N. Car. 6s, new bonds	49¼
Ill. War Loan	99	S. Car. 6s, new bonds	66½
Indiana 5 ₱ ct.	98¼	Missouri 6s	87¼
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873	98	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	65
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878	97¼	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	84
Mich. 7 ₱ c., War L'n	98	California 7s	127
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61	Cal. 7s, large bonds	126¼
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	52¼	Alabama 8s	93
Vir. 6s, ex coup.	55	N. Y. coup. B'ty L.	108⅛
Vir. 6s, new bonds	58¼	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., 1870	101
Georgia 6s	83½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1874	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Irving	110
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	127	Market	122
Mechanics'	140	Nassau	107
America	143	Shoe and Leather	145
City	205¼	Corn Exchange	132
Phenix	109	Imp'rs' and Trad'rs'	138
North River	90	Park	170
Fulton	160	Man'rs' and Merch's'	100
Seventh Ward	114¼	Central National	112
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	105
Commerce	126	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	116	Tenth National	105
Chatham	168	Eleventh Ward	100
Bank of the Republic	121	Oriental	150
Bank of North Am.	109¼	Bank's and Brok's As.	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	91	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	76¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86½	T. W. & W. con. conv. SF	86¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	86½	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	83¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	80
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	96¼	Galena & Chi. extd.	96
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82¼	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	94
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	76¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	99
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	99	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F., '85	102¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	128	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96¼
Mich S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c	98	Clev. & Pitt. con'd S. F.	83
Pacific R. 7s g'd by Mo	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	73¼
Alton & T. H., 1st M.	91¼	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92½	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	100¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Consol'd 7 p. c., conv.	95	M. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86¼
H. & St. Jo. Land G.	108¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Lack. & West. Bonds	90	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	83
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	96	Western Union Bds.	89
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	88	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	94

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
Aug. 30, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$85,883,817 49
Gold receipts	442,085 49
Gold payments	84,997 86
Gold balance	77,174,515 83
Currency receipts	433,663 49
Currency payments	797,221 64
Currency balance	5,010,306 34
General balance	82,291,676 08
Included in gold receipts—Customs	389,000 00

General Spinner and the Bank of California.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed you have certain extracts from the San Francisco papers, charging Secretary BOUTWELL and General SPINNER with corruption in making transfers of gold between New-York and San Francisco, which charges are, of course, perfectly ridiculous and unfounded.

The facts of the case were as follows: Messrs. SELIGMAN & Co. wrote on the 10th August to General SPINNER that, inasmuch as he had a large amount of gold in San Francisco, which would cost the Government one per cent. freight to bring to New-York, besides the insurance, they propose to deposit a million of gold with the Sub-Treasurer of New-York, and would receive the same amount on a telegraphic transfer, and do it for three-quarters of one per cent.

This proposition General SPINNER accepted, and when it became known at San Francisco the Bank of California applied for the same privilege at the same rate of premium, which, owing to the absence of General SPINNER from Washington, was delayed a few days, and, on the return of General SPINNER, promptly accepted.

Some two years ago Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co. proposed to furnish the Government with greenback currency, which the Government needed there to pay employes and officers of the Government, free of all charge, whereas the Government had up to that time been compelled to ship large quantities by express at an expense of one-half to one per cent., and have so deposited large amounts.

All the transactions made between the Treasurer and Messrs. SELIGMAN have proven beneficial to the Treasury; and the unwarranted remarks now made against Mr. BOUTWELL, General SPINNER, and the Messrs. SELIGMAN, are no doubt inspired by individuals *or corporations* who have in vain invoked heaven and earth to get the control of the San Francisco Assay Office and Mint,* which Mr. BOUTWELL has very properly refused to accede to, as such a transfer would be not only against all law and usage, but would give the control of the gold and silver bullion of the Pacific coast to a corporation of speculators, and thus induce an extension of their already gigantic adventures. In the possible event of collapse or failure, ruin might be brought upon the entire coast.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

* It will be borne in mind that the Mint at Philadelphia, the Mint at New-Orleans and the Mint at San Francisco act as Sub-Treasuries at their respective points.—TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent., Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 27th of February, 1869, at 75 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD—Principal and interest payable in Coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Total issue, $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile, secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company. $750,000 have been sold; the balance we offer at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 30, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	19	Moss, bales	33
Beeswax, pkgs	21	Naphtha, bbls	710
Broom Corn, bales	200	Oil Cake, pkgs	242
Corn Meal, bbls	831	Peanuts, bags	611
Cotton, bales	289	Petroleum, ref., bbls	3,038
Eggs, bbls	657	Butter, pkgs	646
Flour, bbls	25,772	Cheese, boxes	4,065
Wheat, bushels	281,916	Beef, pkgs	25
Corn, bushels	87,470	Cut Meats, pkgs	65
Malt, bushels	1,549	Pork, bbls	20
Grass Seed, bushels	24	Lard, kegs	53
Oats, bushels	28,231	Starch, boxes	773
Beans, bushels	140	Tobacco, hhds	180
Hemp, bales	14	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,238
Hops, bales	192	Whisky, bbls	444
Hides, No	1,291	Wool, bales	744
Resin, bbls	8,621	Copper, bbls	179
Spirits Turp., bbls	1,223	Tallow, pkgs	12
Crude Turp., bbls	220	Rice, tierces	25
Tar, bbls	334	Starch, pkgs	773
Leather, sides	17,586	Sponge, bales	117
Lard Oil, bbls	5	Skins, pkgs	140

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Lloyd Raynor*, for Liverpool—507 bbls. Resin, 33,282 bushels Wheat, 32 bags Quercitron Bark, 62 hhds. Tobacco, 3,445 bbls. Flour, 1,180 bags Divi Divi, 255 boxes Clocks, 11,536 Grain Bags.

By the bark *Francesca Madra R.*, for Cork—28,079 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Ellida*, for Antwerp—140,868 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Luisa Bruno*, for Genoa—94,318 gallons Refined Petroleum, 5 bbls. Residuum.

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool, (corrected cargo)—314 hhds. Tobacco, 15 tierces Tobacco, 62,626 bushels Wheat, 452 boxes Bacon, 106 bales Hops, 3 bales Cotton, 48 pkgs. Lard, 1,492 boxes Cheese, 85 bbls. Resin, 206 pkgs. Tallow, 41 pkgs. Grease, 1,600 bbls. Flour, 99 tierces Beef, 2 hhds. Provisions.

By the bark *Abdel Kader*, for Constantinople, (corrected cargo)—11,300 cases Petroleum, 292 cases Muskets.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 105 ℔s. Pearls are dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate request at steady rates; 1,001 bags by the *Elina* were sold on private terms. Other kinds inactive. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22¼c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14¼c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14¼c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Desirable lots, available for immediate delivery, have been quite scarce and firm, but not active; 492 bales have been disposed of, including 378 bales to spinners and 114 bales to speculators. For lots for forward delivery, there has been less inquiry, and the market has been quoted weak. Sales have been reported of 900 bales, including 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for September, at 31c.; 50 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for November, at 27¾c.; 550 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December, at 26¾c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December, at 27c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for January, at 26¼c. ₱ ℔.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30¼	30½	30¾	31
Good Ordinary	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Low Middling	34	34¼	34½	34¾
Middling	35	35¼	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	289
Receipts last week	2,643
Receipts preceding week	1,364
Receipts since July 1	355,755
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	679,994
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	682,314
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Jan. 1	184,397
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	367,640
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	328,357
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	5,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,443,000
Exports same time last year	1,649,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	12,500
Estimated stock same time last year	44,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, but with more liberal offerings has been quoted off again about 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., closing languidly. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 20; very inferior to good extra State at $6 20@$6 60; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 60@$7 10, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 60 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,500 bbls. Extra State and Western, for export, at $6 40@$7 25, the latter price for choice City, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 20
Extra State	6 20@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 10@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 25@11 00

Southern Flour is dull at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls. at $6 20@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$11 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues dull and nominal at $6 50@$9 for Extra, ₱ 100 ℔s. Rye Flour is inactive at $4 25@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at $5 50@$5 75 for Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, and desirable lots of both Spring and Winter have been quoted rather steadier in price, with less eagerness evinced by the leading receivers to realize, unless at asking rates. The inquiry has been mainly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 196,800 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber do. at $1 47½@$1 55, chiefly at $1 52½@$1 53¼, the latter price for Old Michigan; mixed Red and White Western at $1 55; No. 1 Spring (part of a load) at $1 50¼; No. 2 Spring at $1 38@$1 45, chiefly at $1 39@$1 41 for steamer grades, and $1 43@$1 45 for Fair to Good; damaged Spring at $1 34@$1 36; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 62½; Red and Amber State at $1 46@$1 52¼; White Southern at $1 68@$1 70; and Red and Amber Southern at $1 53@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fairly active demand, and quoted decidedly firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at $1@$1 17½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 18@$1 23½ for Poor to Choice Mixed Western, and $1 24 for Yellow Western; $1 20 for White Western, and $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow and White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy at $1 17@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Barley nominal. Of Barley Malt sales were reported of 12,500 bushels at from $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less request at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for old Western, and 61c.@65c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 3,545 bbls. Flour and 33,282 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; and 28,079 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	683,762	Barley	5,948
Corn	149,218	Malt	125,201
Oats	54,715	Peas	14,810
Rye	56,101		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but quoted steady at 16c.@16½c. and 23c.@23¾c., respectively.

HAY—New bale Hay has been in light demand at from 50c.@$1 ₱ 100 ℔s. Old is selling in lots at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in request at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—There has been but little call for any description; prices have been quoted less buoyant. Manila, 12¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—The market has been firm, but without activity. Sales, 2,500 Central American, averaging 19 ℔s., at 19c., gold, ₱ ℔., and 500 Wet-salted New-Orleans, averaging 90 ℔s., on private terms.

HOPS—The demand has been limited, and prices have been quoted weak; American at 6c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. The receipts were 192 bales; export clearances, 106 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in light request at about former quotations. The receipts, to-day, were 17,586 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been in some request at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 53c., and 110 hhds. Demarara at 40c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in, but quoted steady on the basis of 41½c.@42c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; at which figures 151 bbls. were reported sold. There were 1,223 bbls. received. Crude Turpentine was dull and nominal. The receipts were 220 bbls. Tar steady but inactive; receipts, 334 bbls. Resin has been offered rather sparingly, and has been quoted firm, but has been quiet; sales 580 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 35@$2 40; and 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 65@$2 70 ₱ 280 ℔s. The receipts of Resin were 8,621 bbls.; the exports were 592 bbls. We quote: Spirits of Turpentine at 41½c.@43c., chiefly at 42c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 25 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 60@$3 30; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand at former rates, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 93@$2; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM.—There has been some inquiry for Crude here at 16¼c. in bulk and 22¾c. in bbls. ₱ gallon. Sales transpired of 1,500 bbls. Crude in bulk at the quoted rate. At Philadelphia Crude in bbls. was quoted at 22¼c. ₱ gallon, but was inactive. At Pittsburg, on Saturday, Crude in bulk was dealt in lightly at 14¾c. for September delivery, and 18c. for all the year. buyer's option, ₱ gallon. At Venango City, 5,100 bbls. Crude in bulk were sold at $4 70 ₱ bbl. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here. At Philadelphia, 600 bbls. arrived. No exports were reported. Refined has been fairly active, but, under liberal offerings, has been quoted rather cheaper, with sales reported here of 9,000 bbls., including 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31¾c.@31¼c., closing at 31¾c.; and 3,500 bbls. Standard White, September delivery, first and last half, at 32c.@32¼c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 9,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31¾c.@31¼c., chiefly at 31¾c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, on Saturday, there was a very moderate business noted in Standard White, on the basis of 31¼c.@31¾c., for August deliveries, ₱ gallon. The latest Antwerp quotation was 55¼f. The receipts of Refined here were 3,038 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,960 bbls. The export clearances hence were 140,868 gallons, by the bark *Ellida*, for Antwerp, and 94,318 gallons, by the bark *Luisa Bruno*, for Genoa. Standard White, in cases, has been in some request at from 37c.@38¼c.; with sales of 600 cases, chiefly at 37¼c.@38c.; Prime White at 38¼c.@39¼c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in some demand, at 10c.@10¼c., in bbls., and 16c.@16¼c., in cases, ₱ gallon. A sale of 200 bbls. was made at 10c. ₱ gallon. The receipts were 710 bbls. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 10@$2 15, and for Refined, $2 35@$2 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with rather more firmness, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 25 for New Mess, closing at about $32 12½, regular way; $32@$32 50 for City Mess; $30 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in slack request but steady; sales have been reported of 125 packages at 14¼c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in demand at previous prices; sales 125 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17¼c.@17¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been in very moderate request, but quoted firm; sales have been reported since our last of 585 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¼c.@18¾c. for City, and 19¼c.@19¾c. for Good to Prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Beef is dull, but steady at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including Prime Mess at $14@$23; Indian Mess at $29@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in slack request at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese rule quiet at essentially unaltered prices.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, chiefly for refining grades, at steady prices. Sales, 1,631 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11¼c.@13¾c., mainly at 11¾c.@11¾c.; and 1,965 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are in active request at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 76,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¾c.@12c.; also 43,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18¼c.@20¼c., and 37,000 ℔s. Grease at 10¾c.@13¾c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a more active business reported to-day, and rates have been quoted rather stronger. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 38,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 390 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 190 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 7,500 boxes Cheese, and 50 tierces Lard at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 22,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 25 hhds. Tobacco, by steam, at 32s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For Cork and orders, a North German bark with 3,200 quarters Wheat at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter; another with 3,450 quarters Wheat on private terms; a North German brig, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.; a North German bark, with 1,250 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, for the United Kingdom and the Continent, and a vessel with 4,850 bbls. Petroleum, also from Philadelphia, on private terms; a North German bark, now at Boston, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum for Cork and orders, at 6s.; if to the Baltic, at 6s. 6d.; and if to a direct port, at 6d. ₱ bbl. less in each instance. For a Prussian port on the Baltic, a North German bark, with 1,100 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms. For the Mediterranean, a North German bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Hamburg, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Dublin, an American bark, with 3,500 quarters Wheat, at 7s. ₱ quarter, part in bags.

DRY GOODS.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.

ALPACAS, POPLIN, ALPACAS and LUSTRE CORDS, also a Lot of EMPRESS CLOTHS, 40 per Cent. below their value.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at
R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of all the new and beautiful styles for the Fall, at the Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on Wednesday, Sept. 1. Mme. Demorest (now on her way home from Paris) has been unusually successful in securing the latest and best styles, which have been forwarded by the late steamers and will be reproduced in elegantly-trimmed patterns for this opening. Ladies and dressmakers will find it to their interest to call. The Fall and Winter Bulletin of Fashions will also be ready on the 1st. Price $2.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, A JOBBER'S stock of fancy goods, (old established stand,) good-will, fixtures &c., and now doing a successful business; part real estate will be taken in payment. Apply to RUFUS K. MCHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

PRINTERS' JOB OFFICE, $500 CASH. No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st. A chance seldom met.

MUSICAL.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD 7¼-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE—Elegantly finished, with four round corners, rich carved legs, triple carved serpentine bottom, full agraffe, overstrung bass, full metallic plate, made by the most celebrated City makers, with warrantee for five years; is one of the richest-toned pianos to be found, and is in every way a most magnificent drawing-room instrument; wareroom price, $800; will be sold for $475; a great bargain. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has shipping case.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, agraffe treble, fully warranted for six years. Dealers, teachers and others should examine them before making selections elsewhere. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned was, on the 16th day of August, 1869, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, (a Company incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York,) and that the order of appointment bears date on the day and year last said, and was made at a Special Term of the said Court, held at the new Court-house, City of New-York, on this said 16th day of August, 1869. Present, the Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of said Court.

All persons indebted unto said corporation are hereby required to render unto the undersigned at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by the 20th day of October, 1869, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the undersigned by that day.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

All the creditors of said corporation are hereby required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation are hereby requested to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

Dated No. 106 Broadway,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.
WILLIAM H. KIPP,
Receiver of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York. au17-law3wTu

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-hand Grover & Baker sewing machine in perfect order. Address "ADDISON," care Post Office Box No. 128, Hudson City, N. J.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. EVANS, No. 21 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 31, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
EUSTACHE and HUNGARIAN CHIEF. Principal characters by Mrs. M. M. Albaugh and Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth-st.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters.
Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY. Rand Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

From late cable dispatches there seems to be no doubt of the fact that the Emperor has been seriously ill. It is officially announced in Paris that his condition is improving. The panic on the Bourse last Thursday was severe, but from later advices the alarm seems to be subsiding.

The London *Times* of yesterday says there was something like a panic in Manchester, owing to false returns in regard to the sales of cotton at Liverpool.

The regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal state that the canal will be open for the vessels of all nationalities, with a draft of less than 7½ metres.

It is now reported from Rome that fifty Bishops only have declined to attend the Ecumenical Council.

GENERAL.

It is reported that the real proposition made by this Government and rejected by the Spanish authorities was: That the United States agreed to act as a kind of trustee, pledged to retain enough of the revenue from customs, as an indirect guarantee, to Spain for the island if sold. It is now stated that Minister SICKLES will submit a new proposition, in substance as follows: Cubans to have the rights of Spanish citizens and of representation in the Cortes, amnesty to those engaged in the insurrection, and the suppression of slavery in Cuba with protection to the freedmen. Should Spain accept this proposition, it is stated this Government will try to have peace on the island.

By yesterday's cable dispatches the reports of the massacre of missionaries in the Province of Szchnen, China, is, by late news from Hong Kong, dated Aug. 5, confirmed. Twenty are known to have been killed. The Pekin authorities have instituted inquiries in regard to the outrages.

Prince ARTHUR will attend a ball at St. John's, N. B., given in his honor, on the 7th of September.

The schooner *L. S. Knight*, of Philadelphia, loaded with coal, was found abandoned at sea between Barnegat and Maintinocock, sixty miles from land, on the 29th inst., by the *Fannie Blake*, Captain PARKER. She was taken into Newport.

CHARLES M. RUSSEL, *alias* Maynard, was arrested at Rochester, on Saturday last, charged with being implicated in a number of robberies in Aurora, Ontario. He was held to await the arrival of the Toronto officers.

A shoveller named JOHN MARSHAL, engaged at the Niagara Elevator at Buffalo, was yesterday smothered to death, 2,000 bushels of wheat being thrown upon him while he was asleep in a boat.

A large drove of Texan cattle, which had just been landed from the international ferry-boat, ran wild in Buffalo early yesterday morning, and created much excitement and did considerable mischief. One woman was fatally gored, and a number of persons seriously injured. Some of the cattle swam the Niagara River, and many are still at large.

A man named RECKER was picked up while struggling for life in the Sound, by the propeller *Delaware*, from this City to Norwich, Conn., on Friday night. His story is that he was thrown overboard from the steamer *Old Colony*, on which he was a passenger from New-York for Boston, after having been drugged and robbed.

WILLIAM J. SAVILLE, the Boston druggist's clerk who caused the death of Mr. THOMAS NORTON, by making a mistake in putting up a prescription, giving laudanum instead of rhubarb, has been arrested for manslaughter.

President GRANT and General PORTER passed through the City last night on their way to Washington.

General MCMAHON, late United States Minister to Paraguay, has arrived at Buenos Ayres.

The wonderful Century plant at Rochester, after having been visited by 20,000 people, was yesterday shipped to Chicago.

At Binghamton last Saturday evening, during a severe storm, several buildings in and near the city were struck by lightning. The house of Ex-Mayor BENNETT was among those struck, in which two ladies received severe shocks.

JACOB C. BEAR, the agent of the United States Express at Brownsville, Nebraska, absconded on the 27th inst. with $12,000 of the Company's funds; $1,000 is offered as a reward for his capture and $1,000 for the recovery of the money.

The Cunard steamship *Tripoli*, which left Liverpool 17th, and Queenstown 18th, reached Boston on Sunday, and proceeded to this City yesterday. She brings a valuable cargo, 50 cabin passengers, and 576 immigrants.

A motion in the Supreme Court is to be made to-day at Albany, before Judge HOGEBOOM, in the Susquehanna Railroad case, for the purpose of confirming ROBERT H. PRUYN as receiver of the road. Mr. PRUYN was appointed receiver by an order of Judge PECKHAM.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, a cigarmaker, of Albany, has been missing for a week past.

From ten to fifteen hundred men from the coal fields near Scranton arrived at that city yesterday for the purpose, as avowed, of preventing the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company from continuing at work. No force has yet been used, but meetings of citizens have been held and volunteers enrolled to protect the miners.

In Boston yesterday a lawsuit was decided by which the Royal Bank of Liverpool recovered $84,800 of the Grand Junction Railway and Depot Company, the amount of 100 bonds dated Jan. 1 1850.

ROSA JACKSON, (colored,) who was arrested at Hudson, N. Y., last week, for arson in setting fire to the country residence of Hon. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, located at Claverack, was yesterday, on an examination, fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in October.

The Seventh Ward Wm. M. Tweed Club held a meeting last evening in furtherance of the movement to place Mr. TWEED in the Democratic National Committee in lieu of AUGUST BELMONT. Speeches were made by "Brick" POMEROY and by JOHN R. REED.

A German named GUSTAV BRUHAR was knocked down in Broadway, corner of Bond-street, about 1 A. M. yesterday, and robbed by a gang of ruffians of a large amount of money and a gold watch. The thieves fled, but two men said to be of the party, were captured, and are held for examination.

The order of the Police Commissioners requiring Policemen always to wear their uniforms except when at home, going to or returning from divine service, or absent from their Precincts by permission of the Board of Police, has been modified so as to authorize relieving any member of the force from the rule in special cases. The order is greatly disliked by the Police, and the resignation of a Sergeant on account of it was yesterday received and accepted by the Board.

The examination into the Weighmaster's frauds, alleged to have been committed by THOMAS W. EGAN, was resumed yesterday.

A meeting of coöperative tailors was held at No. 183 Varick-street last night for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an association.

Trade in beef cattle yesterday was lively, with a fraction of 1c. ℔ lb. advance on the prices of last week. At the "National Stock Yards," Weehawken, which were formally opened yesterday, there were over 2,000 cattle. Some of the best were sold at 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb., net weight. Very few of even the poorest animals were sold for less than 12c. ℔ lb. Good bullocks, 13c.@14c.; Prime, 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb. There was a fair market at the sheep-yards. Small lots of selected sheep were sold at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Common droves, 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb. Inferior sheep were sold at $2 to $3 ℔ head, or at 3c.@4c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Lambs, 6c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. The supply of calves is large, with scarcely enough activity to enable sellers to dispose of their receipts, which were chiefly thin, grass-fed animals, that were sold at $8@$15 ℔ head. Good milk-fattened calves are worth 9c.@11c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The Part of Prudence for Spain.

It has transpired that thirty-one gunboats are now building in this harbor for Spanish account. Of course they are designed to be used for the suppression of the rebellion in Cuba.

It is no longer a secret that negotiations are pending between the President and the Provisional Government at Madrid for an honorable arrangement of the differences between Spain and her American Colonies. From the fact that the Spanish Government has consented to discuss the American proposals, it is but fair to presume that they were only made upon a well-grounded presumption that they would prove acceptable to all the parties interested.

Under such circumstances we might naturally have looked for a suspension of hostilities until the result of our mediatory efforts should be known. But of this there are no signs; on the contrary, the work on these thirty-one gunboats is pushed forward, we understand, with all the vigor of which the resources at the command of the Spanish Government will admit.

With every disposition to respect the sovereignty of Spain wherever it can lawfully assert itself, we incline to question whether she is not presuming too much upon our friendship in asking us to withhold altogether from the Cubans privileges which she herself seems a little disposed to abuse.

What are the facts? Here is a dependency of Spain, more than half of which is in possession of the rebels. Three-fourths of the population at least desire a separation from the mother country. Spain fulfills none of the obligations of a Government toward the Cubans except to tax them, for she allows them no political rights whatever, and if they were attacked, would be too weak to afford them any protection. Cuba is separated from her by the broad Atlantic, and is not geographically, in any sense, a necessary, or even a legitimate, appurtenance of Spain.

In the face of these facts; in the face of a rebellion which she confesses her present inability to subdue, Spain comes to New-York and prepares a fleet of gunboats, and while they are building, expects us to refuse the Cuban insurgents corresponding privileges for their own defence.

It is time that Spain had her eyes opened to the absurdity of these pretensions.

Cuba to-day has as good a case against Spain as the North American Colonies had against England in 1776. Our ancestors went to war because they were taxed without representation. That has been precisely the grievance of Cuba for more than thirty years. In 1812 Cuba sent deputies to the Cortes at Madrid. In 1814 both Spain and Cuba were subjected to absolute rule. In 1820 constitutional government was restored both in the metropolis and colony. In 1823 absolutism again prevailed. In 1834 a royal statute restored to Cuba the same rights with Spain, and she sent deputies once more to the Cortes. At last, in one of the many changes of the Spanish Peninsula, the representatives of all the provinces were convened in 1837, and the members of the European Provinces, usurping a power that did not belong to them, refused admittance to the deputies from Cuba, and for the thirty-two subsequent years Cuba has had no voice whatever in the Government by which, with a population of only 1,359,000, she has been taxed at the rate of over thirty millions of dollars in gold annually.

The case of the Cuban rebellion is very different from that which desolated the Southern States of this country in 1861-1865. The insurgent States of this Union were relatively more liberally represented in the Federal Government than the Northern States, and several of their most prominent citizens were among the Cabinet advisers of the President when the insurrection broke out. The cause of Spain, therefore, in this struggle with her colonies is not commended to the sympathies of the world by the same considerations which gave dignity to our struggle for the preservation of the Federal Union.

No American will pretend that the Cubans are to be censured for desiring representation or for revolting after seeking the privilege in vain for thirty-two consecutive years from the parent country. Neither can the present Government of Spain take exception to their course if it is to be bound by its own declarations. We have before us a report made by Marshal SERRANO, Duke DE LA TORRE, present Regent of Spain and formerly Governor-General of Cuba, made in reply to some inquiries addressed to him by the Home Government in 1867, which fully recognized the justice of the Cubans' appeal to the "last argument of kings."

In this report among other things he says:

> "It seems to me that I understand well the actual tendencies of the Cubans; I endeavored to gain their friendship and to listen with impartiality to their complaints and aspirations; I succeeded in deserving the first, I say it with satisfaction, and even after I left Havana, I have kept up a constant correspondence with many of their most important men, having among others received a letter of a public character, in which they express their wishes, and which is signed by Cubans of notoriety from all parts of the island. I cannot but say to the Government of Her Majesty, influenced by the loyalty of my character and the most sincere conviction, *that the grievances of the Cubans are just, that their aspirations are lawful, that there is no reason why, Spaniards like ourselves, they should not have a free Press nor a proper representation in Government, and all those constitutional guarantees to which the Spaniards of the Peninsula have a right; that there is no reason why a military and absolute Government, from the highest to the lowest grades in the scale, should be the only régime for the Antilles.*"

Again he says:

> "In the present state of civilization we cannot conceive any country resigning itself to be governed by an absolute power, and still less can we conceive that any province should resign itself to be arbitrarily and absolutely governed by the representation of her sister provinces, for here there is not only the want of guarantees and securities that exist under an absolute *régime*, but the humiliation of being placed under people of the same country."

The Duke further says in the report to which we refer, that the representation of the Cubans and Porto Riqueans in the Spanish Congress is "not only an act of justice, but of the highest national convenience;" that "the basis of this representation should be the same in proportion to free inhabitants as obtained in the Peninsula. But by no means must their hopes be crushed of the acquisition of a complete equality with the Peninsula."

In the matter of the Budget of the Antilles the Duke goes even so far as to acknowledge "that in the last years the treasury of Cuba has been used abusively, which is partly the cause of the crisis the islands are now going through, and of the exhaustion of the resources of the treasury."

Here we have the admission of the chief Executive officer of the Spanish Monarchy that the Spanish Government, in the present contest, is all wrong and the colonies all right. Since he made this admission he has been proclaimed Regent and placed at the head of the revolutionary movement, but neither he nor his Government has been willing to lighten the burdens of Cuba or to enlarge her privileges in the slightest degree; on the contrary they have increased the exactions while they have turned a deaf ear to earnest and patriotic appeals from the Cubans to share in the reforms which the overthrow of the late Government was expected to inaugurate.

In this state of things, desiring to prevent the useless effusion of blood and destruction of property; desiring to spare Spain the humiliation of losing her colonies because she was too weak to hold them, and desiring to perform a friendly office which no other Power could perform so well, our Government has offered—so run well-accredited reports—to negotiate an arrangement of the differences between Spain and her colonies which would secure independence to Cuba, ample financial relief to Spain and a termination of a struggle from which the parent country can hope to reap nothing but humiliation and exhaustion.

In this situation it is clearly the duty and interest of Spain to accept our mediation. If she does not, and if she persists in equipping the gunboats now constructing in our waters, the duty of our Government is very plain. We should either forbid their quitting the harbor, or we should declare the contending parties belligerents. It is not seemly for us, as it were, to hold the hands of a people struggling in a cause precisely like that which resulted in the establishing of our own Federal Union, while a Transatlantic Government is beating out their brains with weapons supplied by our own artisans. Flesh and blood cannot endure such an outrage upon humanity, and if Spain cannot see the folly as well as the madness of it, our Government must open her eyes. The cause of the Cubans is one which commends itself to the sympathies of every patriot, and while we would counsel the utmost forbearance toward a Government so feeble and unstable as that which now rules in Spain, as long as there is a prospect that time will bring forth justice to Cuba, we do not feel that our Government is called upon or would be justified in permitting that forbearance to inure to the prejudice of Cuban emancipation in the slightest degree. What we know of the spirit which animates the Administration at Washington leads us to hope therefore that Spain will not attempt to embark the gunboats now building here, for we would prefer that no pretext should be given it for take the step which would inevitably follow, and which might interrupt the friendly relations of the two Governments.

All the Governments of Europe, with the exception of Russia, have now adopted liberal constitutional political principles. A few years ago, Italy, which is now united under a constitutional parliamentary Government, was in the hands of a number of petty tyrants, the most despotic of whom was FRANCIS II. of Naples. Austria, which had existed for ages as a rigorous despotism, has within the last three years been transformed into a parliamentary Government, with comparatively free institutions. In Spain the old Bourbon order of things has just been overthrown, to be replaced by a liberal constitutional Government. In France, where the Napoleonic autocracy has been supreme for twenty years, we are now witnessing the establishment of freer political forms. In other countries, such as Prussia, England and Sweden, there has within the last few days been a rapid development of political liberalism. Russia now stands solitary and alone as the one great autocracy of Europe. How long can she resist the influences of the railroad, the telegraph and the newspaper?

The Difference between Northern and Southern Democracy.

The Chicago *Times*, whose right to be called Democratic none can dispute, propounds an inquiry which we hope to see frankly answered by some adherent of the same faith:

> "If the Democracy of the North shall adhere to the dead issues of the past, how can the Democratic Party remain a national organization, since the whole body of the Southern white people have abandoned the dead issues, and accepted the situation as it is?"

The question is apposite and significant. The Democratic Party of the North is at variance with the majority of those who have heretofore constituted the Democratic Party of the South—judging of both by their formal action. Changes that are accepted at the South are made a subject of contention in Ohio and Pennsylvania. What PACKER and PENDLETON, and the conventions that nominated them, denounce as intolerable, has been quietly accepted by their old friends in Virginia and Mississippi. Negro suffrage and the other measures incident to reconstruction by which the Southern people, who experience their operation, have declared their readiness to abide, are made vital issues by Northern Democrats, who suffer nothing from their effects. The matters which furnish pretexts for agitation in these latitudes, and which are always paraded as in the interest of the South, are discarded as of no further moment by the people of that section.

With what propriety can that party claim to be national which in one locality denounces and threatens to overthrow what in another locality its own friends accept and promise to sustain? This, in effect, is the question of the Chicago *Times*, and it is justified by circumstances.

The case might be stated yet more strongly. Southern Democrats do more than accept the situation as it is: they refuse to join the Northern Democracy in the attempt to make the situation otherwise. To this rule there are exceptions. In Georgia and other of the reconstructed States a few violent journals object to the continuance of the alliance which elected WALKER in Virginia and SENTER in Tennessee; they urge the revival of a Democratic organization proper, and profess a deep interest in the cause of which PACKER and PENDLETON are consistent representatives. These appeals, however, go unheeded. We had testimony from Mobile, lately, touching the collapse of the ancient partisanship at the election in that city; and the major portion of the Georgia Press, directed by men who stood by the "lost cause" as long as they had an inch of ground to stand upon, are earnest in their condemnation of the movement. They declare plainly that the South feels no interest in the effort to galvanize the dead issues about which Northern Democrats choose to fight. The Macon *Journal* and the Augusta *Constitution* are conspicuous in this attitude. They insist that the South shall devote its energies to the attainment of practical objects, and deride as preposterous the proposition to localize a party organization whose managers are unmindful of the lessons of the time.

From Kentucky proceeds similar counsel. The disposition of Tennessee Democrats to enlist under the standard of ANDREW JOHNSON, and make havoc generally, is manifested in various ways. Talk about repudiation is one of them; the proposal to reject the Fifteenth Amendment is another; an inclination to revive discrimination against the negro is a third. Indeed, generally, the Democrats of Tennessee are threatening mischief, and the better to accomplish their purpose they are discussing the expediency of forming a distinct party organization. Against this tendency the Louisville *Courier-Journal* protests. No one will suspect it of indifference on the subject. But it has learned to calculate consequences, and to appreciate the folly of reliance upon "bygone epithets," with "a trifle of ancient leaven and a great deal of downright buncombe." The spirit which prompted the query of the Chicago oracle partially animates the Louisville newspaper:

> "There is no victory in dead issues. Nothing short of the Napoleonic will put the South at the front again. None of the old fixities are models. We want 'new vigor—not a new party'—fresh ideas and vital energies, with something positive to offer in room of that which we propose to displace. Above all we cannot afford to stand still, for this is a moving age and the people will not submit to be bored with platitudes about dead issues."

"Dead issues!" The outcry is against them as applied to the South. And the Northern Democracy, by inscribing them upon the banners of the Fall campaign, not only confess their failure to appreciate the force and direction of popular currents, but separate themselves from the Southern people, and reduce their party to a mere sectional organization.

Against this blunder General ROSECRANS now remonstrates. His letter to the Ohio Committee describes an ideal Democracy which is, by comparison, the severest possible condemnation of the course pursued by the leaders of the party in that State and Pennsylvania. He would have his party make the most of the existing situation, and abandon the desire to upset it. He would maintain inviolate the public credit, and on diverse other points would appropriate the Republican policy. It is not surprising that the Ohio managers withheld the letter as long as they could. It is a repudiation by the man whom they declared their first choice of the principles on which, and the manner in which, the canvass for PENDLETON is conducted. Regarding ROSECRANS as the type of a numerous and influential class of Democrats, it is not easy to escape the conclusion that the party must revise its programme and amend its tactics if it would retain its vitality. "Dead issues" inspire few worshipers.

The Minor Miseries of New-York Life.

Is there no one interested in rendering our great cities fit to be inhabited by large masses of human beings? Somebody not afraid to act in the interest of the public, who happened to be armed with the requisite means and authority, could find a magnificent field for his talents in New-York. There are few cities of equal pretension where the contrasts of luxury and discomfort are so great. We can boast of miles upon miles of beautifully appointed houses and well-planned, magnificent streets, but most of the simple arrangements for the comfort of life seem to have been unaccountably forgotten. If you walk along wrapt in meditation, you are very likely to be precipitated down a hole ten or twelve feet deep. If you wish for a quiet drive in the evening, you must pay a price for it which would suffice to keep many a poor family for a whole week. The street cars are intended to be a great convenience, and so practically they are, but is it not a wonder, considering the use which is made of them, that they are no better than we now see them? Look at that foul and offensive cushion, which we are constantly being told is a sort of preserve for all kinds of vermin. It is worn out, full of dust and dirt, always looking as though people wiped their feet upon it, and as if it thoroughly deserved the abominable reputation it has acquired. Why not get rid of it, and place clean, comfortable cane seats and backs in all the cars? No one knows why not. But suppose one became reconciled to the cushions, need there be twice as many people stuffed into the car as the vehicle will properly hold? On a very hot day a ride in a city car is a flagrant violation of the first laws of health. Crowds of passengers fill up the front and rear platforms. A string of miserable beings inside are hanging on desperately to the straps, blocking up the way, and half-stifling themselves and everybody else. Why do people go on tolerating this? Simply because they cannot help themselves, and no one will help them.

Of course, New-York is a very pleasant City—that no one will deny. There are excellent stores, good equipages, noble avenues, abundance of well-managed restaurants, and half a dozen good clubs. Each of these elements of a well-ordered existence costs money, and a good deal of it, but what does that signify? The real drawback lies in the neglect of plain, every-day, homely comforts. It is the small vexations of life which fret and harass men most. A family arriving in New-York at any of the wharves may have a very charming home, if they could only get to it. But there they are in the midst of a shouting, tearing, importunate throng of hack-drivers, vainly seeking to obtain some protection against attacks which are leveled at them from all sides, and at last falling an easy prey to the most stalwart Jehu of this lawless company. If the unhappy *paterfamilias* refuses to take a coach, what withering sarcasms are heaped upon his head! For a moment he wishes he had never been born. His ancestors and his posterity are alike consigned to unknown and horrible tortures. His wife and children are exposed to a running fire of personal criticism. Is it possible, the sufferer asks, that there is no remedy for all this? Of course there is one—but which of us will live to see it applied? Those who were young when this identical complaint was first made are now gray-headed. The Police still pretend to be powerless—still we have no cheap, commodious vehicles plying in the streets. There is no one to prevent hack-drivers quitting their seats and plying for hire, whip in hand. They seize you, thrust you into a coach, and then just as you think the man is going to start, you catch sight of him running back to the wharf as hard as he can in search of another fare. Him also he brings up, and forces into the stuffy carriage with you. The new comer may be anything but a satisfactory traveling companion, but you must put up with him—or get out and "run the gauntlet" again. All this has been going on for years, and yet, though no one but a hack-driver likes it, a stern and unflinching reform has never been attempted.

There is an established cure for these miseries of city life, and it may be found in the following rule, known to other classes besides hack-drivers: study private interests before the public welfare, and push the public aside whenever they are in your way. People who are engaged in the interesting occupation of building houses obey this law literally. With unrivaled firmness and presence of mind they take possession of the sidewalks, dig up big holes, mix their mortar and pile their bricks out in the road, and generally "annex" the street for as long a period as they happen to want it. The public are in *their* way—that is the light in which they look at the matter. Therefore they set hod-carriers to elbow the public into some other street. They manage this with a recklessness and an audacity utterly unknown elsewhere. They do not even take the trouble to put a light over their man-holes at night. They dig up a foundation, and leave it for anyone to fall into, or stretch a barrier across the sidewalk and kindly permit the foot passengers to go tumbling over it as often as any pass that way. They provide a gratuitous entertainment for people who are out late at night. No doubt this is contrary to municipal laws. So are these signs which overhang the footway, and knock people's hats over their eyes—so are the encroachments of multitudinous advertising "dodges" on the pavements. But everybody's business is nobody's business. The builders well know that they can afford to laugh at the most patient public to be found in the habitable globe. Our patience ought to win for us more considerate treatment, but after all the persecutors are wise in their generation. It suits them to appropriate the sidewalks to their own private uses. No one complains. Why, then, should they inconvenience themselves to alter their arrangements?

When the Police are made to live in the neighborhoods where they are required to be on duty, and when they wear a uniform at all hours, whether on or off duty, will these hardships in our lot be removed? We fear not. The remedy must be of a more radical character. It will come, no doubt, by and by. We cannot even always be expected to tolerate these rumbling, slow, unsteady old stages which now go jolting along Broadway and Fifth-avenue. After all, New-York takes the lead yet, even in its hacks, cars and stages. But there is no sacrilege in saying that we might improve upon ourselves. The wharves might be made to look less like the rendezvous of banditti. One might be enabled to ride in a street car without exciting the insatiable appetites of whole colonies of blood-thirsty vermin. The builders could be made to mix their mortar somewhere else than in the public road. In less than twelve hours all these little reforms could be effected—and the habitableness of New-York would be increased a hundred fold. But we are not living under a despotism, and M. HAUSSMANN would be told that he was a violator of free institutions. And yet perverse human nature, never contented, will wish for M. HAUSSMANN, or somebody like him.

The Trouble in the Coal Mines.

The news this morning from the coal region shows that the late "peace" was only a brief lull. The old struggle between the miners and the companies is renewed, and now the element of intimidation is invoked by the miners.

The present state of the contest may be sketched in a few words. Some days since, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company offered their men, then on a strike, an advance of 47 per cent. in wages through September, and thereafter unless discontinued by thirty days' notice. This offer the miners at first rejected, insisting on the "basis" or sliding scale of wages; but last Thursday they accepted, as it was understood, these terms, and it was arranged to begin moving the coal again yesterday. The Company just named advertised an auction sale of 80,000 tons for to-morrow on the faith of the expected month's production.

This arrangement has, it seems, been interferred with by "outsiders." Yesterday, from early morning, by rail and wagon, from north and south, there poured into Scranton between 1,000 and 1,500 men from the various coal-fields—men from Kingston, Plymouth, Wilkesbarre and managers from Schuylkill—for a "mass meeting." Our dispatches from the mines about Wilkesbarre report all the mines idle there, and the miners going to Scranton. The "meetings" were held, and their avowed purpose was to prevent the men of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company from going to work. In this exigency, the citizens of Scranton called meetings yesterday to protect the miners who were willing to work, and the Select Council met last night.

Such is the situation of affairs at this moment; and while no force has yet been used, it is probable that the few men who went to work in the mines at Scranton yesterday morning will be stopped by intimidation. The question is, how long is this struggle between the miners and the companies to be kept up? Coal is a commodity of too universal need to allow a few thousand workers in it to make it scarce and costly for millions of people. The anthracite field of Pennsylvania is practically inexhaustible—for our age at least—and yet, by the preposterous demands of the miners, aided and abetted by those whose interest it is to have the strike continue, the public is made to suffer. The difficulty is aggravated by the question of politics involved in it, neither party being willing to offend the miners on account of their votes, and general and local candidates alike, on both sides, being forced to apparently acquiesce in their theories.

That the miners have rights is very clear; that among them is the right to demand higher wages, and to quit work until they obtain them, is also clear. But they have no right to prevent *others* from working with freedom on such terms as they choose; and any attempt at intimidation should be met by decisive measures. The strikers demand, as we have already said, that the companies shall employ such men as the Union may choose to allow, and that, taking $5 a ton for coal at tide-water as a basis, they shall have ten per cent. of the advance on the net price at the mines, but shall suffer no loss by a fall. For the large corporations to grant terms of this character would be simply taking the men in as partners and directors, and handing over to them the control and management of their property.

What the upshot of the affair will be, time alone can develop. Our impression is that some of the companies will never yield to the basis, and will maintain their present attitude, if they do not mine a ton of coal for a year. Indeed, as we have already said, it would be ruinous to them to yield to the extreme demands of the miners. We understand that it is in contemplation, if nothing else will do, to import miners from European countries, who would be very glad indeed to work at less terms than those which the strikers reject.

Meanwhile, so far as the public outside of the anthracite field is concerned, the revival of the trouble will only postpone the day of "cheap coal;" and, from present appearances, the price will not materially fall before the first of January.

As an enterprise of great national importance, we certainly consider it highly desirable that means should be found for the completion of the water highway through Virginia, between the seaboard and the West—the James River and Kanawha Canal. The State of Virginia has already expended $12,000,000 upon this line of navigation, carrying the work up two hundred miles from Richmond, and it is now only necessary to cut seventy-five additional miles of canal, when the Mississippi River, with its vast system of navigation, will be commercially connected with Hampton Roads. The importance of this work, in its relation to the cheap transportation of Western grain and produce, cannot be over-estimated. But the account we had from our Virginia correspondent the other day of a meeting of commercial delegates at White Sulphur Springs, to consider the subject, was not very encouraging. They came to the conclusion that it could not be completed without the financial assistance of the National Government, and the cost of completing the work will be $40,000,000, while the time required will be four years.

Instead of calling upon Jupiter for assistance, Virginia had better put her own shoulder to the wheel, set to work to raise her own credit and finish the work herself. The statesmen of Virginia have taught us that such are not the works that the Federal Government was created to prosecute.

The Reported Mutiny on the Sabine.

In the absence of further telegraphic dispatches relative to the reported mutiny on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, the painful announcement made yesterday, that seven of the crew were hanged at the yard-arm, may be reasonably doubted. Such summary action has not been the practice on board of American men-of-war in time of profound peace. It does not appear that the mutiny was discovered at sea,—a circumstance which might in some degree justify prompt action. We are led to understand, however, that the trial was held and the sentence carried into execution while the *Sabine* was at Cherbourg,—in the port of a friendly Power. Under these circumstances an able and experienced officer, like Commander JOHN G. WALKER, would hardly resort to harsh measures and the extreme penalty of the law without first consulting the chief officer of the squadron. The dispatch does not inform us that this was done. The circumstances of the mutiny as related increase the doubts of the correctness of the dispatch. Twenty-two sailors are said to have conspired, not to take possession of the ship, but to blow her up, at once destroying themselves and the officers on whom they wished to be revenged. It may be that one such desperate and revengeful maniac may have been found in the crew of the *Sabine*, but not twenty-two who kept firmly to their dreadful purpose until the train which communicated with the magazine was actually lighted, as stated. We incline to doubt the whole story.

In cases of shipwrecks and other disasters to vessels at sea, we so often hear from passengers of the bad conduct of ship's officers, and we so often hear from officers of the foolish action of passengers, that we cannot help calling special attention to certain facts developed in connection with the loss of the steamship *Germania*, which recently left this port for Hamburg. The officers of the ship have made a statement about the wreck, in which, after mentioning the circumstances under which all hopes of saving the ship were abandoned, and saying that the wind and sea were very high at the time, they add:

> "No sooner was the vessel beached, than the Captain gave orders to place the females and children in the boats, which was done, and the latter were then safely lowered. Seven days' provisions were then put into each boat, and the remainder of the passengers were transferred from the vessel. The passengers acted admirably throughout, and to their ready obedience to orders, and the absence of any confusion whatever among them, is largely attributed the fact that not a single accident or mishap occurred during these few trying moments. Not a murmur was heard, and not a voice distinguishable save those of the Captain and his executive officers. The Captain was the last man on board, and he had barely time to get into his boat, when the vessel fell over on her starboard side, she being then under water from her mizzenmast aft. There were eight boats in all, laden with passengers and crew."

Such are the terms in which the officers speak of the behavior of the passengers. And now, what do the passengers say of the behavior of the officers during the storm and stress that accompanied the wreck? We find it thus reported in a Newfoundland paper, the St. John's *Chronicle*:

> "The *Germania* was commanded by Captain HEINRICH EMIL KIER, his principal executive officers being Mr. T. MEESKE, first officer, and Mr. C. FREUND, first engineer. The passengers speak in the highest terms of these officers. By their skill and presence of mind in the most trying moments of disaster, they instilled a feeling of confidence and security in the minds of all on board. Their orders were obeyed with promptness and without question, not a murmur being heard. Hence, no doubt, it is that no loss of life or accident of any sort took place."

Now, is it not evident from these quotations to what the happy circumstance was due, that there was no loss of life at this dangerous shipwreck? *The officers were efficient*, prompt, energetic and kindly; *the passengers were self-possessed*, orderly and obedient. The officers had those elements of character that gave the passengers confidence, and the passengers had the faith which was necessary to working out their salvation. The facts are worthy of attention by ships' officers and ships' passengers in case of perils at sea. We confess it gives us the greatest pleasure to read such reports,—especially when we contrast them with the accounts of disorderly passengers and imbecile officers so frequently published after shipwrecks.

We are happy to learn that the extraordinary telegram from Hong Kong, representing the Chinese Government to have refused to ratify the treaty negotiated with the United States, is not credited at Washington. The fact that no confirmation of the story has reached us from Paris, where, no doubt, the earliest information should have been received by Mr. BURLINGAME, increases the scepticism with which we chronicled the original report.

Whether the scheme propounded by Mr. LEVERSON, for rendering the registration of voters efficient, and preventing frauds now perpetrated with impunity at the ballot-box, be entertained or not, the discussion to which he has contributed should not be allowed to pause. The facts relating to elections in this City are too notorious, and, at the same time, too disastrous in their effects, to be contemplated with indifference. That might be excusable if "repeating" and other forms of fraud were inevitable. But by proper effort they may be prevented. There are difficulties in the way so long as the Judiciary is the creature of the influences which make an honest election impossible, and so long as the Republican organization here is controlled by corrupt and designing men. The latter of these contingencies may be—we trust will be—obviated by the approaching Republican Convention. The malign operation of a partisan Judiciary cannot be quite so easily overcome.

INCIDENTALS.

The principal civil, military and naval officers of the Government have been invited to attend the Georgia State Fair, and the Macon *Telegraph* expresses the earnest hope that very many of them will accept the invitation, and thus learn that the people of the South are not only willing but most anxious to accept the situation, to return practically to the Union, and to invite coöperation in all industrial enterprises. "We speak what we know," it says, "when we say that they will receive a cordial welcome from all classes of our people."

Speaker Stone, of Massachusetts, has written a letter, in which he says Governor Claflin very early gave his hearty and unqualified influence in favor of the ten-hour movement, and that, too, when he was, as now, a large manufacturer and employer of labor.

One of the free concerts in Boston is to be given in the Coliseum to-morrow night. In this connection mention may be made of a mysterious announcement that the Coliseum is destined to be the centre of greater attraction and excitement than has yet been experienced within its walls. Unhappily we are left in profound ignorance as to what this attraction is to be, although we are informed that somebody will be made rich and many persons made happy thereby.

Most Rev. Martin J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, of North Carolina, Rt. Rev. Bishop Patrick Lynch, of Charleston, Rt. Rev. Richard McGill, Bishop of Richmond, Rt. Rev. Bishop Shannahan, of Harrisburg, Very Rev. Father Hecker, of New-York, and Rev. Bernard McManus, pastor of St. John's Parish, Baltimore, have engaged staterooms on the steamer *Baltimore*, which is to sail from Baltimore on the 20th of September. They go to attend the Ecumenical Council in Rome, which some of them think will sit for one year, and probably longer.

A Baltimore man appeared at the Police Station in that city, on Saturday, and accused his sister of stealing from him a finger-ring, a family relic, valued at $5. The ring was recovered, and the woman arrested and sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A New-Bedford shoe-dealer received on Saturday $5 in payment for a pair of boots which he sold nearly twenty-five years ago. The purchaser was poor when he got the boots, soon after removed from the city, prospered in business and at the expiration of a quarter of a century found himself in a condition to pay the bill.

Jedediah Osborne, the oldest man in Michigan, died on the 26th inst., in the 102d year of his age. While in his garden he accidentally disturbed a swarm of bees, four or five stung him on the head, and he fell backward and died almost instantly.

The Mobile *Tribune* says that the only men at the North with whose views the true Southern man coincides are those who during the war were called Copperheads, and that the true "Democrat" believes that the Reconstruction laws ought to be overthrown at the point of the Federal bayonet if necessary, and that the negro should be deprived of the right of suffrage, illegally conferred upon him.

Dr. C. M. Vaiden, of Mississippi, declines to accept a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor from the Democrats. He advises an active support of the Conservative Republican ticket, and says: "We have been accursed too long in the deprivation of freemen's rights, with the imposition of unbridled wrong, to throw obstacles in the way of proper correctives."

Referring to the reports that the gift of Mr. Peabody to Washington College depends for its value upon the validity of the claims against the State, based upon the Selden, Withers & Co. case, the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says that it has been assured, upon authority which seems indisputable, that the donor guaranteed his gift.

The senior class of Amherst College, having adopted resolutions requesting Professor Julius H. Seelye to decline the Presidency of the University of Michigan, on Saturday waited upon him in a body and formally presented them.

G. G. Benedict, Esq., of the Burlington *Free Press*, has been selected as essayist for the next meeting of the Vermont State Editors and Publishers' Association. Mr. John G. Saxe was elected poet.

The growth and development of Atlanta, Ga., since its partial destruction in 1864, have been remarkable. It claims now a population of thirty or forty thousand, and nearly twelve hundred buildings are in course of construction at the present time.

The fashionable drinks in Boston just now are root beer, New-England root beer, old fashioned root beer, Ottawa beer, Chicasaw beer, Choctaw beer, Chippewa beer, and several other kinds of beer. Lager-beer is prohibited by the prohibitory law.

The Hudson River Rowing Association, which challenged the Harvards early in the season to row a crew picked from the Association for a service of plate and the amateur championship, now expresses its determination to challenge the London Rowing Club.

The Ames Works in Chicopee, Mass., are now engaged on the bronze fountain for the Central Park. An immense bronze basin is to be cast, which will rest on sixteen columns of bronze and marble combined. The whole is to be octagonal in shape, and a number of curious jets and streams will be worked into the design at various points.

A Western correspondent reports that he recently heard an army officer tell another that a Lieutenant Smith "had got into a scrape down at his regiment by being found lying drunk all over camp," and that on being asked what would be done with him, the officer replied: "Oh, they've given him his choice to be court-martialed or go on waiting orders." Upon which the correspondent supposes that Smith will now turn up as an Indian agent.

The Italian societies in convention in Chicago last week united in a petition to Congress to declare the date of the discovery of America a national holiday. The next Convention is to be held in this City.

The old hotel in which the first Constitution of the State of Vermont was adopted in July, 1777, is still standing in Windsor. It has been sold within a few days, and the purchaser intends to preserve the main building, although he will remove it a short distance from its present situation, that he may erect a block of brick stores on the spot.

The Board of Education of Alabama have decided to remove the State University, as, in their opinion, its best interests and future success demand its removal from its present site in Tuscaloosa.

The unreconstructed Mississippi papers have invented a new political term. They call their Radical opponents "nitro-glycerines."

The St. John *Telegraph* calls loudly for a steam whistle at Cape Race, to guard against the frequent loss of life and property at that point.

Who Invented the Sewing Machine?

The Elementary Principles of Sewing Machine Mechanism and Sewing Machine Stitches, with a glance at the history of the Sewing Machine, is the title of a neat and instructive pamphlet, or manual which is just offered to the public by Mr. J. Battey, of this City. The history of this very important invention has never before been given so much in detail, nor have we ever before seen so minute and satisfactory an account of the mechanical principles upon which it operates. Mr. Battey assigns the honor of inventing the first sewing machine to Rev. John Adams Dodge, of Monkton, Vt., who, as early as the year 1818, invented, and with the assistance of John Knowles, an ingenious mechanic of the same town, constructed an instrument which made the "back-stitch," and sewed a perfect seam. "No effort was made," he says, "however, to introduce it to the public. The journeymen tailors, alarmed and offended, denounced the "sewing machine" as an invasion of their rights; the public had not then learned to have much confidence in labor-saving machinery of any kind; the rude state of the mechanic arts at that period was against him; and Mr. Dodge, having the pastoral charge of two, and sometimes three Churches, found that he must abandon either his invention or the care of his flock. In view of all these difficulties he decided to give up the machine; and thus terminated the first effort of inventive genius to relieve the over-burdened wife and mother from the "drudgery of the needle."

POLITICAL.

State Elections and Political Conventions to be Held in September.

A general election of county officers and members of the Legislature is to be held in California on the 1st of September. The election of Judges of the Supreme Court does not take place until the 20th of October.

On the 7th of September will occur the general election in Vermont for State officers and members of the Legislature. It is not to be expected that the full votes and splendid majorities of last year, when the Green Mountain State gave to Governor Page the largest majority ever given to a Governor of Vermont, and rolled up the tremendous majority of 32,000—almost four to one—for General Grant, can be repeated; but the Republicans will doubtless give a good account of themselves, and elect their candidates by satisfactory majorities. The candidates of the two parties for the principal State offices are:

Republican.	Democratic.
Governor.	
Peter T. Washburn.	Homer W. Heaton.
Lieutenant-Governor.	
George W. Hendee.	Morillo Noyes.
State Treasurer.	
John A. Page.	John M. Weeks.

The election in Maine will take place on the 13th of September. The contest acquires additional interest from the separate action of the Prohibitionists and opponents of capital punishment, who, although apparently few in number, have nominated a candidate for Governor, and in many of the counties have selected candidates for the Legislature and for county officers. The vote of the State for Governor in September of last year was: Chamberlain, Republican, 75,834; Pillsbury, Democrat, 55,431; Republican majority, 20,403. The vote for President in November was: Grant, 70,426; Seymour, 42,396; Grant's majority, 28,030. The Legislature last year was composed as follows: Senate, 29 Republicans and 2 Democrats; House, 119 Republicans and 30 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 116. General Joshua L. Chamberlain has this year been renominated for Governor by the Republicans, it being for his fourth term. General Franklin Smith has been nominated for that office by the Democrats, and N. G. Hitchborn is the candidate the Prohibitionists. The people of the State are to vote for Governor, members of the two branches of the Legislature, and county officers. They will also vote on a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, as follows:

"The Legislature may by law authorize the dividing of towns having not less than four thousand inhabitants, or having voters residing on any island within the limits thereof, into voting districts for the election of Representatives to the Legislature, and prescribe the manner in which the votes shall be received, counted and the result of the election declared."

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Calls for political conventions to be held during the month of September have been issued as follows:

Sept. 1—National Temperance Convention in Chicago.
Sept. 1—Wisconsin Republican State Convention, in Madison.
Sept. 8—Wisconsin Democratic State Convention, in Milwaukee.
Sept. 8—Mississippi National Union Republican Convention, in Jackson.
Sept. 9—Minnesota Republican State Convention, in St. Paul.
Sept. 9—Western Woman's Suffrage Convention, in Chicago, (two days.)
Sept. 15—Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention, in Cincinnati, (two days.)
Sept. 22—Massachusetts Republican State Convention, in Worcester.
Sept. 23—Minnesota Democratic State Convention, in St. Paul.
Sept. 29—New-York Republican State Convention, in Syracuse.
Sept. 29—Consultation of leading Tennessee Republicans in Nashville, "for the purpose of reorganizing the party."

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE

Is Vaccination Dangerous?—Letters from Physicians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you called for an answer to the question "Is Vaccination Dangerous?" and invited some doctor to come forward with the reasons and proofs of its utility and safety. Allow me, therefore, to call the attention of those of "little faith" to the following remarks:

Our knowledge regarding the utility of vaccination is based upon evidence which proves its protective influence. In looking over the reports and works on the subject of vaccination we obtain conclusive proof that the mortality of small-pox diminishes in proportion as efficient measures are adopted to insure perfect vaccination.

The report of the Epidemiological Society of England in 1853 "on the prevalence and mortality of small-pox and the means taken to guard against it through vaccination," was based upon the largest and most reliable mass of statistical evidence that was ever brought to bear upon the subject. To prove the influence of vaccination in England, this report shows that out of every 1,000 deaths in the half-century from 1750 to 1800 there were 96 deaths from small-pox, and out of every 1,000 deaths in the half-century from 1800 to 1850 there were only thirty-five deaths.

On the continent it is shown that in various German States out of every 1,000 deaths before vaccination was used 66.5 were from small-pox; but that out of every 1,000 deaths after vaccination came into use, the deaths from small-pox were only 7.26.

To prove that in those countries where vaccination is most perfectly carried out small-pox is least fatal, it is shown that: In England, where vaccination has been voluntary, and often neglected, the deaths from all causes being 1,000, those from small-pox were as follows:

London	16	Edinburgh	19.4
Birmingham	16.6	Glasgow	36
Leeds	7.5	Galway	35
England and Wales	21.9	Limerick	41
Perth	25	Dublin	25.6
Paisley	18	Connaught	60

In other countries, where vaccination has been more or less compulsory, the deaths from all causes being 1,000, those from small-pox were as follows:

Westphalia	6	Bohemia	2
Saxony	8.33	Lombardy	2
Rhenish Provinces	3.7	Venice	2.2
Pomerania	5.25	Sweden	2.7
Lower Austria	6	Bavaria	4

In regard to the high rates of mortality in Glasgow, Galway, Limerick and Connaught, it was clearly shown by Dr. Stark, in Edinburgh, and Dr. J. C. Steele, of London, that this was solely due to the neglect of vaccination.

Definite data may also be gathered from other reports besides the above, which fully prove that epidemics of small-pox have been more rare and less malignant since the introduction of vaccination. The results of these show: (1.) During ninety-one years previous to vaccination there are on record sixty-five distinct epidemics in Europe; (2.) During sixty-three years in which vaccination was practiced, there were fifty-three well-marked epidemics; (3.) During fifty-five years since the practice of vaccination there have been twelve distinct and well-marked epidemics of small-pox.

During the epidemic in Malta, in 1830, the mortality among those not vaccinated was 1 in 4.7; among those vaccinated it was 1 in 23.4. Among the native population of Malta, which in 1830 was 100,839 persons, vaccination was scarcely, if at all, practiced, and consequently it appears that 1 in every 12.1 persons was attacked with the disease, and 1 in every 85 persons died. Among the British troops on the island, however, vaccination was compulsory, and the proportion attacked, including wives and children, was only 1 in 188, and the deaths only 1 in 682.

The protective power of vaccination manifests itself in another way—namely, by the mildness of the disease in those vaccinated compared with those unvaccinated, and the almost absolute security against death from small-pox which perfect vaccination confers.

The actual extent of the security from small-pox which those who are vaccinated enjoy has been calculated from various sources, and according to Mr. Simon, of England, the death-rate among the vaccinated varies from 12½ per cent., while among the unvaccinated it ranges from 14½ to 53 4-5 per cent.

From the above statistical data it is therefore evident that Jenner, by his discovery, has given us an almost perfect protection from a most loathsome disease. By its use epidemics have been diminished and even prevented; the good looks and eyesight of populations preserved; a most disgusting disease rendered mild when it does occur, and an almost absolute security against death from small-pox conferred. Are not these sufficient reasons to every intelligent person for the universal practice of vaccination?

It is alleged, though without sufficient proof, that vaccine virus is deteriorated and weakened by passing through numerous human bodies, and that consequently none should be used but what is taken direct from the cow. This belief is in direct opposition to the pathological fact, that the specific virus of cow-pox, small-pox and similar diseases, reproduces itself and multiplies in the system of those affected with these diseases. On this point, however, there is considerable difference of opinion, and its discussion does not interest those outside the medical profession.

On the whole, however, it is probable that any diminution of the protective influence of vaccination is due to carelessness in the selection of the lymph to be used, as well that from the cow as from the infant; in the latter instance cases being chosen in which no constitutional febrile phenomena have accompanied the local vesication at the site of vaccination, and other cases in which not only the lymph of the vesicle is important, but the vesicle itself incomplete and imperfect.

From the above causes the protective power of vaccination has been greatly impaired, and as a consequence many have become skeptical as to protective or modifying power.

I may state, in conclusion, as to the danger of vaccination, that my experience has been large, and that out of about half a hundred children which I have vaccinated in the past year, I have seen but one bad result—in that case the subject being a scrofulous negro child, living in a damp and unhealthy neighborhood. My own experience, however, has been no better than of any careful physician. In conclusion, I may state that every physician who has been properly vaccinated has as little fear while in the wards of a small-pox hospital as he has in any public building.

B. F. D.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Aug. 20 was published an editorial, "Is Vaccination Dangerous?" The first sentence says: "To this question a very large number of people now answer, 'Yes!'"

During April and June of the present year, the Board of Health offered to the citizens of this Metropolis, free and universal vaccination. This was deemed necessary from the sudden and large importation of small-pox. Instead of the people being afraid to allow their children to be vaccinated, there was an almost universal desire to avail themselves of its protection.

These cases of small-pox occurred in numerous localities at various times, and so thorough and prompt were the localities isolated by vaccination, that no panic occurred, nor was the mortality considerable. If physicians are better judges of the protection against small-pox by vaccination than the people are, permit me to give your numerous readers a few facts from the large experience of a few physicians on this subject.

Dr. Ward, of the National Vaccim Establishment of London, after forty years service, during which time he vaccinated 48,000, says: "I fell justified in expressing my entire conviction that vaccination properly performed is as effectual a preventive of small-pox, as small-pox itself is. Two points of inquiry have always engaged my attention—the one as to the occurrence of small-pox after vaccination, and the other as to the number of persons revaccinated. None of the total number of these have yet died of small-pox, and of the total, not 3,000 have been revaccinated, proving to my mind most satisfactorily the delusion of the idea that the protective powers of vaccination are diminished or worn out in course of time."

The late Dr. Parkinson, of the New-York Dispensary, vaccinated 40,000 in sixteen years, and his testimony was that none had taken small-pox after his vaccination.

Dr. J. P. Laines, of this City, in fifteen years service, as vaccine physician to several public institutions, and after having vaccinated over 200,000 persons, says: "I have not yet heard of a case of variola (small-pox) or varioloid occurring to any whom I pronounced well vaccinated."

I know, from personal communication with the Board of Health, that similar views are entertained by the able medical men of that worthy Commission.

Believing that you desire to disseminate the truth through your influential journal, I am

Yours, H.

A Merited Rebuke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the papers the accounts of a ball given at Gettysburg by the company assembled there to mark the position of the different corps of our army during the three days of that terrible battle.

It seems to me in bad taste for the company to have indulged in a jollification on so solemn an occasion, over the graves of over 3,000 of our brave soldiers, for the benefit of the landlord of the hotel.

I think it would be far more appropriate to have attended a church and offered up a thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victory with which He had crowned our arms, and also to have uttered a lament for the brave and gallant dead.

AN OLD CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

Geneva, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

The Robbery of the San Francisco Mint.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 21.

Some of the facts respecting the abstraction of about 720 ounces of gold bullion from the office of William Schmolz, the former coiner in the mint, were made public for the first time today, although they were known to the present Superintendent, General LaGrange, and the Special Agent of the Treasury, Dr. H. R. Linderman, some time before. As the circumstances of the theft were the subject of investigation by the latter, it was deemed impolitic to give them publicity at the time it was discovered.

We are at liberty to publish the following statement:

On the 3d of August Mr. Schmolz, in making up his account of coinage from the 1st of July to the 31st of the same month, discovered a loss of about 720 ounces gold bullion. The loss was reported to Dr. Linderman, and that officer, acting under instructions from the United States Treasurer, commenced an investigation of the matter on the 14th inst., and has been taken testimony ever since. On the 17th inst. General La Grange entered on the performance of his duties as Superintendent, and was informed of the loss which had occurred in the office of the coiner. He was particularly requested by Dr. Linderman to refrain from making the affair public, a similar request was made to the new subordinate officers, and the investigation proceeded and has not yet terminated. Enough has been learned to establish the fact that the bullion was abstracted from the office of the former coiner, some time between the 1st of July and the 1st of August. The value of the gold taken is in the vicinity of $12,000, but nothing is known as yet about the person or persons by whom it was stolen.

We are reliably informed that Mr. Schmolz intends to place securities for payment of the amount missing to the Treasury, in the hands of Mr. Swain, the former Superintendent, to whose account it properly belongs.

A Milwaukee Firm goes into Bankruptcy—Its Liabilities between $100,000 and $200,000.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Aug. 26.

The charge of forgery against Andrew H. Adams, of the firm of Wadsworth, Adams & Co., his examination, release, and subsequent re-arrest upon four distinct charges, are matters well known to our readers, especially to our merchants, who evince great interest in everything relating to the development of the case. The firm had hitherto enjoyed a good reputation, and carried on an extensive business, upon what basis the forthcoming trials will tell. Be this as it may, we are promised some astounding revelations of sharp mercantile practice on the part of the firm. Several new and important features in connection with the business of the firm were developed yesterday, when Messrs. Carter, Davis & Flanders filed petitions in bankruptcy in behalf of two of its creditors—one from New-York, the other from Boston.

The liabilities of the firm are said to range between $100,000 and $200,000. Of this amount, we are informed, from $40,000 to $100,000 are held by a national bank in Walworth County, and an equal sum by the Third National Bank of New-York. A large amount of their paper is held by Chicago houses, whose names we are unable to learn.

We are also informed that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of an accomplice in the alleged swindling operations of the firm. The case will prove one of the most interesting that has transpired in our city for a long time, and the trials of the parties implicated in these transactions will place before the public a startling picture of the loose and demoralizing manner in which business is transacted in certain circles nowadays. The examination of Andrew H. Adams upon the second charge for forgery will take place at the Police Court to-morrow.

THE MORMONS.

An Interview with Brigham Young—What he Says of his Talk with Senator Trumbull—Also what David Hyrum Smith and Brigham, Jr., Think and Say.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* gives, in a letter dated Salt Lake City, Aug. 18, an account of an interview with Brigham Young, from which we quote the following:

"The conversation turned upon commonplaces, or at least topics outside of the main issue of Civilization against Polygamy. Governor Hawley had been appointed chief spokesman of the party, and preferred not to introduce any subject upon which it was known there was a decided difference of opinion among those in the room. In the course of the conversation His Majesty 'let on' that he had about 120,000 people under him, and that he expected his railroad along early in October. We talked a good deal about the resources of the valley, and I asked the 'President' what changes in the productive industry of his realm he proposed to make in view of the completion of the railroad; but he didn't think it worth while to say, notwithstanding he is constantly studying on such subjects, and directing, from this back room of his office, the whole industry of the country under his influence. Brigham is Commissioner of Agriculture as well as high priest, king and supreme judge. He examines every proposed plan or implement which promises improvement to the natural resources of the Territory and recommends it in next Sunday's sermon, provided it is not, in its nature, demoralizing to the discipline of the church. Of this demoralizing class is, I believe, the railroad, which Brigham accepts and helps along, either because he underestimates its effects or over-estimates the strength of his institutions. During the interview, Brigham manifested the utmost affability of manner, and, doubtless, left on most of his visitors a pleasant impression of his personality.

Touching the Trumbull interview, Brigham tells me that he did get a little excited by what he deemed impertinent advice on the part of his visitors, and that under the influence of this feeling, he told the wise men of the East, in effect, to mind their affairs and he would mind his. He denies, however, the threat to 'set the United States authorities outside the Territory.' He does not by any means speak apologetically of his course on this occasion, but considers it entirely justified by the emergency. His friends, in a more wholesale way, pronounce the whole story false—doubtless from force of habit in crying 'lie!' to all stories about their institution. From the declarations of Young and his foremost men, and from the indications which have come under my notice, I cannot doubt that the monarch of Utah contemplates forcible resistance in certain emergencies, or more probably a show of force wherewith to overawe the timid party or the nation at large. Brigham has an organized militia of 15,000. This force has existed for some time, but there seems to be an unusual activity pervading it at present. Regiments are being mustered and drilled, and reorganized to correspond with Upton's tactics. Scarce a day has passed since I came here that the Church newspaper has not contained some account of a muster or an organization. Daniel H. Wells, who is one of the President's Council and Mayor of the City of Salt Lake, is Lieutenant-General of the forces. What show this body of militant fanatics might make in a case of actual collision can only be surmised from the record of similar bodies in other countries and other ages. They have usually more than compensated in fiery zeal for their lack of military *esprit* and drill.

A SON OF THE PROPHET JOSEPH.

But I have wandered from our interview with 'President Young,' which, indeed, is all told already; and I have nothing to do but to pass immediately to my talk with David Hyrum Smith, the representative leader and missionary of the 'Josephites' in this valley. David Hyrum is the third son of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. He is the child concerning whom, while yet unborn, the martyred prophet uttered the prophecy that he would deliver his people from a bondage under which they would fall; but he is not, as is generally supposed, the claimant of any temporal power or rulership. That belongs, according to the Josephites, to Joseph Smith, Jr., who has long been the head of the anti-polygamous Mormons, and who lives at Plano, Ill. David Hyrum came here with his elder brother, Alexander, some weeks ago. Their purpose was a peaceable but thorough crusade against the doctrine of polygamy and the theocratic form of government, which may be denoted as Brighamy, for the sake of rhyme. On arriving the brothers reported to Governor Durkee, to whom they announced their mission, and appealed for protection (!) They then called upon Brigham and asked the use of the Tabernacle to discuss the questions mentioned above. The interview ended in a virtual refusal of the privilege, and a storm of words over the character of the boys' mother, Emma. The only other public hall of any size in the city was Independence Hall, used by the Gentiles for church services and other purposes. In this hall the boys have preached every Sunday since their arrival, to audiences at least double the comfortable capacity of the hall, and I found them and their mission a general topic of discussion among the people here, all except the leading Brighamites, who are disposed to ignore them in talking with strangers, though the regular church devotes a meeting to them every day.

I was told that David Hyrum was to be found at the residence of Samuel Smith, in the Seventeenth Ward. Proceeding thither, I inquired for David Hyrum in a subdued tone, so as not to bring upon the occupants of the premises a terrible death of the destroying Danites. Here I learned that the Child of Prophecy was probably at the house of John Smith, about half a mile away. (There are rather more Smiths in Salt Lake than in other towns of equal size.) At John Smith's I learned that the object of my search was at the house of another person, distinguished for not being a Smith. Another half-mile in this city of magnificent distances, and I had cornered my game. There was the voice of singing and exhortation within, and I knew that the Child of Prophecy was there. After waiting for a time for the meeting to rise, I was told by a man outside that there was no meeting—that I could go right in. Presenting myself at the open door, and demanding in my most solemn manner, to see David Hyrum Smith, I suppose I had quite the semblance of one of Brigham's much-talked-about 'Destroying Angels.' (I may add, too, that a very Mormonish-built straw hat which the scorching heat of this basin has forced me to don, doubtless contributed to heighten the impression among the handful of Josephites before me.) I soon, however, convinced them that a blunt Faber pencil was the most deadly weapon I had about me, and that my mission was a peaceful one. David Hyrum, taking a seat on the porch, conversed with me very freely, for a quarter of an hour, concerning the work which he has undertaken. He comes here entirely in behalf of his brother Joseph, who is, according to the Book of Mormon, and more particularly the book of 'Doctrines and Covenants,' the legitimate successor of the prophet Joseph. He showed me the passages in support of this, and also those inhibiting polygamy. He denies, what the Brighamites assert, and claim to be able to prove, that his father had more than one wife, or kept any concubines; confirms the account published in the *Post* some weeks ago of his interview with Brigham; announces the policy of his branch of the Church, as distinguished from the Salt Lake branch, to be free speech, free thought and free action, uninfluenced by any factitious associations between Church and State—a thing unwarranted, he says, by the Revealed Word, which term, besides the Old and New Testaments, includes the 'Book of Mormon' and the 'Doctrines and Covenants.' The Josephites frame their religious views largely on the New Testament, while the Brighamites are continually harping on the ambiguous phrases of the Old Testament, the wives and concubines of Abraham, Jacob, David, Solomon, and other ancient worthies, the command to 'mulipiy and replenish,' &c. The policy of the Josephite Church is opposed to all isolation, and its preachers claim to find instructions, in their oracles, to carry on their work in the world, reclaiming as many as possible, but exercising all charity for other sects, and associating with them freely. David estimates the number of these Josephites at 20,000, located principally at St. Louis, at Plano, Ill., and throughout Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. His plan in his campaign is to baptize all who renounce their adhesion to Brigham Young and help them out of the Territory—a policy which will, I think, be modified in this respect. He estimates the proportion of actual polygamists among Brigham's subjects at only one-fifth of the whole adult male membership, and claims to have information of a vast amount of disaffection among the balance. He has baptized a good many already, and reports a strong feeling against Brigham's rule—his tithing and his arbitrary acts; but there is also, he says, a great fear of persecution, and perhaps assassination, for those who renounce. David believes that Joseph, if he should venture within the Valley, would be assassinated in short order. He is disposed to laugh at Brigham's style of sermonizing. He says that while apostles and clergymen usually feel called upon to preach the Gospel, Brigham prescribes the etiquette book and the almanac, and neglects the texts of the Inspired Word, while he tells them how large a bustle to wear, or when to plant their beans, or flatters them in their own evil practices by raving about the wickedness of the outside world.

David is 22 years old, fairly educated, pleasant and ready in conversation, and rather prepossessing in appearance. He is slight of frame, has a large blue eye and a pale thin face, with as much of a beard upon the chin and upper lip as could be expected of one of his age and temperament, (nervous.) I heard a portion of his discourse on Sunday. He speaks with much fervor and fluency, and with perfect boldness as regards all dignified denunciation of the Brighamite doctrines and the usurper himself. There is no doubt that he and his brother Alexander, who accompanies him, are creating a schism which may well alarm the 'President' and his apostles. The hall in which he speaks seats, perhaps, 500 persons. It was densely packed to the very outermost doors of the lobby, and interested listeners swarmed about every window and entrance. When the meeting broke up it was evident that, while some few were Gentiles and some few had come attracted by curiosity, at least four-fifths of the audience were those who had come as sympathizers or candid inquirers after the truth. I overheard many remarks of approbation, especially from the women of the audience, as the people were dispersing. I know of David from other sources than Salt Lake, and am satisfied that he is a young man of excellent character and more than average ability. He seems a little too modest for a leader, and is physically and mentally the very opposite of the man against whom he is pitted in this contest.

BRIGHAM JUNIOR.

Another great light in Mormondom which has shone upon me since my arrival here is Brigham Young, Junior, who proposes to play *Elisha* to Brigham Senior's *Elijah*, in the rulership of this independent nation. Brigham Junior is an exceedingly substantial piece of workmanship. Nothing spiritual about Brigham Junior. He will turn your scale at 240, though by no means high of stature. The great Mormon leader, evidently realizing in what peril the necks of a persecuted sect must ever be, omitted that particular section from the physical constitution of Brigham Junior, so that his puffy head sits square on his broad shoulders. The result, with the florid features and gross form of the young apostle, is an impression upon the stranger of a somewhat bestial nature. I must say, however, that Brigham Junior is a very agreeable companion for a half hour's conversation. I found him in the office of the Church Historian, Geo. A. Smith. This office is a remarkable affair. Its shelves are filled with the best collection extant of the works upon Mormonism, upon Utah, upon everything pertaining to this people. The works on Mormonism are both *pro* and *con.*, and embrace many books which are now very rare. A dozen or two of scrap-books are pasted full of newspaper correspondence, from Utah, of all grades of merit; so that it is no vanity to expect that 'these few lines' will enjoy the same blessing. Of Church records and documents there is no limit; indeed, one may safely allege that everything pertaining to the Church since its organization has been reduced to black and white and herein deposited, chiefly through the assiduity of Mr. Smith. When we entered, we found Brigham Junior and two Smiths—one of them a son of George A., and another a nephew of Joseph and Hyrum, poring over some apparently ancient documents, which I imagined to pertain to the Josephite feud now agitating this community. Brigham Junior gave me a chair and vaulted, as an elephant vaults, upon a stout copying stand, which fortunately proved adequate in area and strength. Brigham Junior talked contemptuously of David Hyrum, and of the enemies of the President and the Church; thought the Josephites could hardly pick off as many Brighamites as we could produce; colonies of a thousand and upward were arriving every month, and 'we are producing them pretty fast here at home,' said Brigham Junior. 'Our peculiar institution works well. I came here myself eleven years old, and I have twelve already,' said the proud progenitor of a dozen. 'And I've just begun,' he added, and we shrunk in awe before this puissant procreator. Brigham Junior informed me that the Church already had 130 settlements within its pale in this Basin; that all were loyal to Brigham Senior; and that they were a happy, prosperous people. He also gave hint that Salt Lake City might not always be the capital. [His father owns considerable property at Provo City, and keeps one of his best wives there; but it must be remembered, on the other hand, that he has twenty times as much property, and twenty times as many wives here in Salt Lake.] Brigham Junior also referred to the encouraging success of the propagandists in England. But his talk was chiefly of material things, especially of the big sea serpent which is alleged to exist in Bear Lake, a hundred and fifty miles to the north of here. The Utes have long had a legend of a monster whom they name Devil, and believe to exist in Utah Lake, to the south of here. Stories are told by them of its fatal apparitions, and they hold that any person venturing within the waters of the lake, though but to bathe his ankles, will certainly be seized and destroyed by the monster. The Snake Indians, living in the northern valley, around Bear Lake, have a similar legend; but while there is no reliable evidence to support the former, the Bear Lake serpent has been seen by a dozen credible witnesses, sagacious and veracious, (if such qualities coexist in this community,) whose affidavits, says Brigham Junior, the 'President' has taken, being determined to sift this matter to its uttermost grain, and ascertain whether of a truth it be an honest tale of a serpent, or only a fish story. These men, whom Brigham Junior says it were impossible to deceive in such a matter, all depose and say that they jointly and severally beheld dashing through the waters of Bear Lake a monstrous-looking creature, with a head like the head of a horse, projecting far out of the water, and a body apparently stretching back many yards to the rear, and lashing the water into a terrible foam. This testimony has been put upon record during the present year, and has no trouble in getting credited hereabouts. A venerable trapper at the lake has procured a cable and attached to it a huge hook, the like whereof was never yet seen of Mormon or Gentile. If he catches the scaly monster, (as of course he will,) I will cheerful render Brother Moody any assistance in my power toward procuring this Devil Fish for exhibition in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, confident that he will outdraw the Century Plant by ten to one.

And this is the substance of what the son of Brigham said to me."

THE PERILS OF THE SOUND.

A Man Picked up in Long Island Sound—He Reports that He Was Drugged and Robbed on the Steamer Old Colony and then Thrown Overboard.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Aug. 30.

When the screw steamer *Delaware*, Captain Benjamin C. Smith, of the independent line between this city, New-London and New-York, was on her trip Friday night, from New-York for this city, and was distant about three miles from Sands Point east, the Captain, who was at the wheel, heard a faint voice as of some one in distress. It was about 9 o'clock, and no vessel was in sight. He immediately stopped the steamer, and called the watch below. The voice was again heard somewhat plainer, calling "help," but in the darkness no person was visible. The watch came up promptly, and a boat was lowered and pulled in the direction of the voice. After proceeding some fifteen or twenty boats' lengths, they found a man in the water, and took him aboard the steamer. He was entirely naked, with the exception of his shirt, and almost exhausted. Captain Smith had him taken down into the fire room, gave him stimulants, and dressed him. When he had sufficiently recovered he was put to bed, and landed at New-London on Saturday morning. He gave his name as Richard Hecker, and says that he left New-York on the steamer *Old Colony*, for Boston, Friday night.

His story, as told to our reporter Saturday evening, at the New-London almshouse, where he now remains, is as follows:

"I left New-York Friday afternoon, on the steamer *Old Colony*, bound to Boston. Just before leaving I was accosted by two men who were going on the same boat. They invited me to take a drink with them, which I did, and I also asked them to drink with me. At this time I think they must have seen my money, which I had in my pocket-book, amounting to fifty-five dollars. In the evening I had a faint recollection of some persons seizing hold of me, and directly afterward I found myself in the water. I found when I first got overboard that my pocket-book was gone. I tried to swim with my clothes on, but found it very difficult, and removed all my clothing except my shirt. My boots troubled me most to get off. I then struck out for land, which must have been a mile or more off, but the tide kept putting me back, and I had made up my mind that I must finally be drowned, when I saw the light of the steamer *Delaware*, I judged a mile off and coming toward me. I made every endeavor to get as near her as possible, and when she got in my vicinity I called for help again and again as loudly as possible, but my strength was nearly gone and I feared I should not be heard. It was a still night, however, and my voice was heard by Captain Smith, who immediately sent a boat to my relief, and I was brought on board of the steamer and kindly cared for. I think I was in the water about an hour and a half."

Mr. Hecker was confined to his bed all day Saturday, and is very weak and sore, but will probably be out in a day or two. He says he has been a clerk in a drug store in New-York, and has also been employed in the same business in Boston. He served three years in the war, and was Hospital Steward in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. He appears to be a very intelligent and honest man. He has no near relatives, he says, in this country. There is but little question but what the poor man was drugged, robbed and then thrown overboard by the scoundrels who made his acquaintance before leaving New-York.

Some kind citizens of New-London will probably supply him with needed clothing and funds necessary for him to reach Boston, where he has acquaintances and can get employment. His story, as told our reporter, is the same that he told Captain Smith, and there is no reason to doubt its entire truthfulness. Captain Smith also says that from the time the *Old Colony* passed him until he heard Hecker's cries for help, was a little over an hour, and he must have been in the water about that time.

GOLD TRANSFERS.

San Francisco's Requirements—The Action of Secretary Boutwell.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 21.

The Associated Press dispatches of yesterday evening inform us that the Sub-Treasurer at New-York is prepared, upon deposit of coin in that city, to issue telegraphic orders on the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco to the extent of $4,000,000. There is no doubt that this statement is substantially correct, and bankers and others are preparing or have already acted upon it. Messrs. Davidson & Co. will take $700,000 in this manner, and other firms various amounts, according to their present needs. Now that public attention has been called to this matter of Treasury transfers, it would be well to consider a plan by which the gold in the Treasury here, ultimately destined for shipment to New-York, could be at all times drawn out in amounts to suit on equal terms by all bankers and merchants by depositing coin in New-York.

In round figures, the mint of San Francisco coins annually $18,000,000, or three-fourths of the coinage of the United States. Much of this goes into circulation, but $750,000 a month is gathered into the Sub-Treasury for duties, &c. The other $9,000,000 of the annual coinage is not sufficient to fill up the drains made on our circulation by continual export of coin for commercial purposes and by travelers. To give us coin enough to carry on business in the wheat season, when the trade of the year is at its largest volume, the greatest number of men are in employment, and the port is most frequented by ships, it is necessary either to restore to circulation all or part of the coin withdrawn in duties, &c., or import coin from the East. As we produce most of the gold and coin three-fourths of it, to export gold from New-York to California is like shipping coals from London to Newcastle.

Occasionally the Secretary of the Treasury allows a few hundred thousands to be released, but it is always as a favor, and subjects the firm obtaining the gold to the suspicion of having undue influence with the Treasury officials. It is now several months since the Sub-Treasurer of this city shipped any coin to New-York, and the accumulation is therefore unusually large. The Government has no use for nine-tenths of this gold here, and it must either be released or transmitted sooner or later. The cost of transmission, at present rates, is 1⅛ per cent. The Government, therefore, makes a profit on every transfer by telegraph when the premium is less than ⅜. Bankers are asking for gold at ¾ premium, which gives the Government a profit of ⅜ per cent. Such applications should not be looked upon as appeals for favors. It is directly profitable for Government to make such transfers; it is also to the interest of the commercial community that such transfers should be made, and therefore the proposals should be openly invited by the Government. What the bankers and commercial firms of this city have a right to expect is, that now the matter has been generally ventilated, the Secretary of the Treasury will not let the matter, when the present concessions are exhausted, drop back into the former condition of affairs. Mr. Boutwell might make a simple rule that, whenever the gold coin in the Sub-Treasury here exceeded $1,000,000, he would receive in New-York, not from a single bank or firm, but from any person, deposits of sums of $20,000 and over in exchange for transfer orders on San Francisco. The rates or premium at which such transfers will be granted should be made public, and should rise and fall according to the demands of commerce here. If the Government found their funds here accumulating, they should offer additional inducements to bankers to take coin off their hands, and as long as the premium is less than one and one-eighth at present rates of transportation, they will gain by this business. When the amount of coin in the Sub-Treasury is small, and the demand here great, the Treasury could and should obtain better terms for the Government; the present premium is a fair medium. The rate, however, is secondary to these considerations: First—Transfers should be obtainable all the year round whenever our circulation needs increasing, and without any hesitation or delay on the part of the Government in issuing them. Second—They should be obtainable by any bank, firm or individual who has deposited the equivalent sum in New-York.

COAL.

Condition of Affairs in the Mining Districts.

From the Pittsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal, Aug. 28.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 108,500.13 tons; by canal, 8,693 tons; for the week, 117,193.13 tons, against 102,757 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade, it will be seen, is almost entirely suspended by canal for the want of water to supply the City of Philadelphia. This is another unexpected result, and is also tending to run up the price of coal. Why don't the Press abroad denounce Providence also for conspiring to keep up the price of coal? As far as we can learn, about 75,000 tons of coal are lying in the canal between this place and Fairmount locks which cannot pass through, and as no empty boats are permitted to come through these locks the trade is now confined to a few boats supplying the lime-kilns, furnaces, &c., above that place.

We have had no rain during the week. The streams are becoming lower, and without a good fall of rain to fill up Fairmount Dam the trade on the canal cannot be resumed, which we hope may speedily fall, otherwise not only the trade will continue suspended, but vegetation will suffer severely, and in many instances be destroyed.

Several of the collieries in this region have suspended, owing to the unremunerating prices of coal, and others are only partially worked for the want of cars to carry the coal to market. The suspension by canal has caused an extra demand for railroad cars, which they are unable to supply.

The price of coal yesterday in this region ranged from $1 50 to $7 50 per ton for prepared, according to quality, and about $4 for lump for the line. For a special kind we believe that $4 25 has been offered in a single instance. Some kinds of coal are accumulating on the wharves at Port Richmond.

If the Workingmen's Benevolent Association make any extreme demands for labor beyond a fair average price for coal, they will damage their cause to a much greater extent than many may imagine. If the coal operators are not united, and, we learn, cannot unite in this region at least, so long as there is so much selfishness exhibited on the part of some, and a want of confidence in others, it is no reason that those who have the power should demand more than what their basis fairly calls for. If either party suffers a short time from an arrangement fairly entered into, they must submit to it, or effect an alteration, but not make an extra demand, as they did last month. If they do, they ought not to be met again, but denounced as totally unworthy of confidence.

PERSONAL.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter and Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, arrived in this city yesterday at 4:30 P. M., by special train from Saratoga. The party drove to the house of Mr. Corbin in Twenty-seventh street, and, after resting and partaking of dinner, the President and General Porter left for Washington in the 9 P. M. train. President Grant is expected to rejoin his family at Saratoga in a few days.

Secretary of War Rawlings is better. He was at the Department yesterday.

Mr. George Peabody left the White Sulphur (Va.) Springs yesterday for his home in Massachusetts. His health is much improved.

Rev. E. K. Fuller, recently of this City, has accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Jamaica, Long Island.

Mr. Edward Barrow, an old journalist in England, and uncle to Charles Dickens, died in London a fortnight ago, at the age of seventy-one years. For nearly forty years he was a member of the literary staff of the *Morning Herald*, and for several years connected with the *Standard*. In the earlier period of his connection with the press he was attached to the *Mirror of Parliament*, of which his late brother, Mr. John Barrow, was editor, and upon which Mr. Dickens was engaged as an assistant.

Be Beautiful.—If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Beware of the Eggs which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Beef Tea in three Minutes.—Liebig's Extract of Beef! Genuine! Price reduced! The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. Milhau's Sons, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. Bynner & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Political Affairs.

ILLEGAL VOTING: Registration of Voters; How it May be Made Effective.

ROSECRANS' NOMINATION: The General's Letter Explaining His Position; His Outline of a Platform for a New Departure for the Democracy.

TENNESSEE: Republican Meeting in Nashville; Memorial to the People and Congress; The Late Election Denounced as Revolutionary.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY: Parties in the Field; The Movement for Hoffman and in Opposition to Pendleton.

Agricultural Matters.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS: Henry Ward Beecher on the Farm; How He Manages Agriculture—Rural Embellishments—Reappearance of the Texas Cattle Disease in Ohio—A New Cattle Disease in California.

Religious Intelligence.

CHURCH TROUBLES: A Minister and his Congregation in Opposition; Intervention of the Civil Authorities.

MISCELLANEOUS: Brief Items Culled from Religious Exchanges of the Country—An Army of Priests.

The International Boat-Race.

HARVARDS vs. OXONIANS: Brilliant Contest Between Old England and New; Fine Show of Muscle and Mettle by the Rival Crews; The "Blue" Victorious by a Few Seconds; Gallant and Desperate Struggle of the "Magenta." Unequaled Time of Victor and Vanquished; Comments of the English Press.

Foreign Intelligence.

PRINCE ARTHUR: The Royal Guest at Halifax; His First Arrival and Official Reappearances; The Formal Reception; Address and Reply; General Impressions.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH: His Arrival and Reception at the Hawaiian Islands; Dinner Party and Ball in his Honor; Departure for Japan.

FRANCE: The Napoleonic Centenary and Emperor's Fete in Paris.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS: Advices by Cable from All Parts of the World up to the hour of going to Press.

Out-Door Sports.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING: The Fastest Time made on Long Island; Lady Thorn Wins in Three Straight Heats; Graphic Account of the Race—Wonderful Performance of the Celebrated "Dexter" Under Saddle.

BASE BALL: The Haymakers and the Red Stockings; The Disturbance in their Game at Cincinnati; The Troy Side of the Story; The Red Stockings said to be at Fault.

Horrors of Crime.

MURDERS: A Terrible Crime in Italy; Murder of a Countess in a Railway Carriage—Tragedy in Kentucky; Murder of Miss Douglass in Casey County; The Sheriff's Account of the Affair—Murder in Missouri; The Proprietor of a Circus Wantonly Shot; Escape of the Assassin—Horrible Wife Killing; An Illinois Man Throws his Wife Down a Flight of Steps and then Beats her to Death—A Frightful Story; Alleged Inhuman Treatment of a Widow and her Sick Family, at Washington—The Hartford Tragedy; Capture of McGuire, the Wife-Murderer; His Story—Murder and Suicide; A German in East St. Louis Murders His Wife and Commits Suicide; Intemperance the Cause of the Crimes—Various Other Murders, elsewhere.

General Topics.

THE BYRON SCANDAL: The Poet's Confidential Letters to Moore; What they Seem to Prove; His Relations with Lady Byron.

JEFF. DAVIS' CAPTURE: A Letter from Hon. J. H. Reagan, Late Confederate Postmaster-General; The Dream of a Trans-Mississippi Empire.

THE MISSOURI RIVER: A Correct Statement of Distances; Old Figures set Aside.

THE SHAKER SUICIDE: Interesting Testimony on the Last Day of the Inquest; Complete Exoneration of the Shaker Society.

MISCELLANEOUS: Proceedings of the Science Convention at Salem—New-Jersey Farmers Heirs to $175,000,000 in the Bank of Scotland—Suicide of a Massachusetts Man in California—End of the Coal Miners' Strike—A Mystery at Yonkers.

Editorial Comments.

Prevention of Fraud at the Ballot-Box.
Are Greenbacks Payable in Gold?
Our Northern Neighbors.
Cheap Iron and Steel.
Tennessee Credit—Is it in Jeopardy?
Is Vaccination Dangerous?
Where the Federal Capital Should not Go.
Railroads and Crops.
Miscellaneous Topics.

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DIED.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, at Catskill, on Sunday, Aug. 29, John Henry, only son of Charles C. and Charlotte A. Curtis, aged 13 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 504 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COMINGS.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 29, of congestion of the brain, Louis S., youngest son of George and Anna R. Comings, aged 13 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 106th-st., west of Broadway.

DE RUYTER.—On Monday, Aug. 30, Emily Stewart, infant child of John and Henrietta De Ruyter, aged 23 days.

GRINNELL.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, Cornelius Grinnell, son of Henry Grinnell, of New-York, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Broadway, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend.

MOREHOUSE.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 30, William F. M. Morehouse, son of Catharine A. and the late Stephen B. Morehouse, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 31st inst. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

NELSON.—At Peekskill, on Saturday, Aug. 28, Cornelia M., wife of Hon. William Nelson, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband in Peekskill, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 P. M.

PRATT.—At Meriden, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 30, Julius Pratt, aged 78 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at West Meriden, at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 1.

SUTCLIFF.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 29, Henry Sutcliff, aged 52 years.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Prince and Willoughby, Brooklyn, on Aug. 31, at 11 A. M.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Hudson City, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 30, Edmund H. Thomas, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and friends of his brother, Henry A. Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, New-York City, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIS.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 26, Mrs. Jane Ketchum, wife of Anson Willis, and daughter of the late Joel Ketchum.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Church on 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40, for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, 90 William-st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Sept. 4, 1869, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations, as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:30 A. M. W. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER, SAME AS supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 8 Dey-st., N. Y.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at APOLLO ROOMS, Broadway and 28th-st., THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 8 o'clock. EDGAR KETCHUM, President.

Thomas Allison, Dr. Emil W. Holber, } Secretaries.
Norman Stratton, James A. Lucas, } Vice-Presidents.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.	
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.7½ ft. n. of 52d-st., 18.9 x90	[illegible]
Suffolk-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20x[illegible] x70	11,000
4th-st., n. s. 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 48.6x98.2	nom.
32d-st., West, No. 166, 20x66.9	11,300
60th-st., s. s., 106 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x100.5½	11,000
24th-st., s. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot No. 42 Rose-hill map, 24.4 4-5x98.8	5,000
2d-av., w. s., 50.4 2-5 ft. s. of 113th-st., 75.8 1-10x100	nom.
Leases Recorded.	
Bayard-st., No. 81, 3 years, per annum	$750
Washington-st., No. 685, 5 years, per annum	600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Butler-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	$12,300
Commercial Wharf, s. e. s., 76.8 ft. s. w. of Commerce-st., 38.4x180	27,500
Conselyea-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	4,500
Jacobs-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 20x100	150
Madison-st., n. s., 237 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 22 x100	nom.
Stockholm-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100	500
Webster-place, w. s., indefinite, 18.1x98.11	3,550
3d-st. and 7th-av., n. w. corner, 22.3x90	122
Union-av. and Smith-st., n. e. corner, 100x150	1,900
Willoughby-av. and Hamilton-st., 20x86.10	3,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Baldwinville.	
Thomas-av., s. w. s., adjoining Golder's house and lot, 95x280	$600
Astoria.	
Fulton-st., n. w. s., 80 ft. n. w. of Main-st., 25x100, Galgleish	$5,000
Rapelyea-st., e. s., 310.4 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 158x50.5x164.7x50	900
Rapelyea-st., e. s., 610.4 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 197.5x58.3x206.8x83.5	900
Washington-place, s. s., 125 ft. e. of Emerald-st., 25x80	300
2d-av., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Jamaica-av., 25x100	600
Far Rockaway.	
Brower's Point, adjoining Brower's land, 4 acres	$400
Oyster Bay.	
Bosen's-lane, e. s., adjoining Wright's, 12 acres, Williams & Cole's	$3,500
Ravenswood.	
William-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Wilbur-av., 60 x100	$375
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Ann-st., s. s., 160 ft. n. e. of Elm-st., 25x100	$1,600
Belmont-av., e. s., 439 ft. s. of Waverly-place, 25x170	800
Belmont-av., e. s., 464 ft. s. of Waverly-place, 25 x170	800
Belmont-av., e. s., 489 ft. s. of Waverly-place, 25x170	800
Back, corner of Peat-st., 100x234	474
Frelinghuysen-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Emmett-st., 25x100	1,150
Kossuth-st., s. s., 274 ft. e. of Lisle-st., 25x100	450
Napoleon-st., e. s., 622 ft. s. of Hamburg-place, 85x102	1,700
Somerset-st., w. s., 88 ft. n. of Waverly-place, 25 x100	220
Wilsey and Warren sts., s. e. corner, 25x120	4,000
Belleville.	
William-st., 159 ft. from n. s., indefinite, 30x101	$1,500
Clinton.	
Springfield turnpike, indefinite, 75x250	$2,500
East Orange.	
Stirling-st., e. s., 149 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x175	$365
West Orange.	
Freemantown road, n. s., indefinite, 51x139	$1,000
Freemantown road, n. s., indefinite, 102x149	2,000
South Orange.	
2 indefinite tracts, 5½ acres	$4,000
Milburn.	
Indefinite plot, 7¼ acres	$7,000
Montclair.	
Park-st., e. s., indefinite, 16x431	$200
Woodside.	
Bloomingdale to Newark, old road, n. e. s., indefinite, 29 82-100 acres	$17,250
Hoboken.	
Hoboken-st. and Paterson plankroad, n. w. corner, 83.6x39.6x50x68x133.6 Paterson plankroad, w. s., 50 ft. s. of De Mott-st., 66x25x75x51x100	$2,745
Newark-st., s. s., lot No. 16, block No. 1, map of Hudson City Land Association, 50x100	365
Hudson City.	
Cottage-place, lot No. 37, Reid's lot, 25x100	$1,250
Scott-st., s. s., lot No. 22, block No. 3, Hespe & Weber's, 25x100	800
Bergen.	
Ocean-st., w. s., lot No. 2, block No. 14, map of Claremont, 52x134x50x120	$2,500
Bayonne.	
Bayonne-av., lots Nos. 3, 4, plot No. 1, block 10, 50x100; Bayonne-av., n. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 75x190; Bayonne-av., n. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, plot No. 16, block No. 11, 100x190; Avenue C, e. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, plot No. 4, block No. 11; Avenue D, w. s., plot No. 9, block No. 11, 190x172.6; Avenue E, e. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, plot No. 2, block No. 11, 50x472; Oakland av., n. s., lots Nos. 3, 4, plot No. 50, block No. 10, E. C. Bramhall's map.	$16,773
Lots Nos. 1, 2, section 89, Graves' map	600
North Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, H. F. Macken's map, 75x100	$375

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF BUSINESS property.
FOR SALE—Dwelling-houses eligibly located on 5th, Madison and Park avs., and on most of the side streets above 14th-st.
TO RENT—Furnished houses until May next, or longer, to private families. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—BANKING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Broadway, below Maiden-lane, a large and perfectly improved property, ready for immediate occupation; large vaults; suitable for a large banking-house. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FROM 1ST October a modern-built house completely furnished; seventeen rooms; large barn and grounds; three to twenty-six acres of land. WILLIAM JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J., or W. H. BALDWIN, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 40.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST., LOT 28X 100; house brown stone; four stories; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1¼ MILES FROM A DEPOT, on Hackensack Extension Railroad, farm 36 acres, new house and all necessary improvements, $5,000; one of 14 acres, good buildings, one mile of depot, $5,000—will exchange; 33 acres of well-improved land, good buildings, fruit, &c., one mile from Nanuet, on Northern Railroad, $8,000; 15 acres, with first-class buildings, suitable for laying out in building lots, near station, $15,000; 48½ acres, two miles from Norwood station, on Northern Railroad, splendid land, only $9,000; at Ridgewood, on Erie Railroad, 50 acres, two miles from depot, with improvements, $10,000; 24 acres for $6,000. A large number of first-class Paterson City houses and farms in vicinity for sale and exchange. Apply to JOHN E. DEMAREST, opposite Erie Railroad depot, Paterson, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A DESIRABLE house and lot for sale, five minutes' from depot; frame house with ten rooms; about one acre of land; plenty of choice fruit trees, stable, &c.; terms easy; price $9,500. Apply to G. P. FREEMAN, No. 171 Canal-st., New-York.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—170 ACRES; IN BEST order; good house and barn; well timbered; 40 miles on Long Island. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 444 West 20th-st., in perfect order; rent, $1,500. Also, three-story and basement house No. 231 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; rent, $800. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 11th-av. Boulevard, corner 141st-st., $700; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LEXington-av., near Gramercy, with key to Park, to private family only; is commodious; 27x50; delightful neighborhood; possession immediate. Address HOUSE, New-York Life Insurance Company, or call from 1 to 2.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY A three-story house; partially furnished; one door from Union-place. Inquire at No. 98 Maiden-lane, or at No. 118 East 18th-st., after 4 P. M., for three days.

NO. 116 EAST 27TH-ST.—THREE PARlor rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate; also, other rooms to let, furnished.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM NOS. 16 AND 18 Broad-st., lately occupied by the Open Board of Brokers. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—LARGE BASEMENT IN NEW building on 9th-st., near Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Inquire in store No. 76 East 9th-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY a small family, (no children;) well furnished and in a good location; rent about $200 a month; or would rent house and buy furniture. Parties having shabbily-furnished, dirty houses, will save paper, time, and oblige advertiser by not noticing this. Address Box No. 1,392 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY a gentleman with small family; must be in a first-class location, of moderate size, all conveniences and in good order; will take it for eight months or one year; agents need not reply. Address L. M., Box No. 2,162 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE BY
ORDER OF S. CAHILL, ESQ.,
OF 90 VILLA PLOTS,

AT CRANFORD, N. J.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M.

These lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; 10 per cent., and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Bond-st. and Bowery, and at Isaac E. Tate's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., (shoe store,) and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FOURTH WARD. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of William and New-Chambers sts., and known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Ackerman-place, and No. 249 William-st. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD, BIRD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 146 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
NEW FURNITURE.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
(Sold on account of vacating the premises,)
AT THE WAREROOMS OF E. A. SMALLWOOD,
Corner of Beach and Lincoln sts., Boston.

The entire stock of finished and unfinished Furniture, comprising, in part,

200 PARLOR SUITES,
of various styles, from $100 to $400 a set;
200 SOFAS, of various styles;
300 EASY CHAIRS;
300 PATENT RECLINING COUCHES;
300 PATENT RECLINING EASY AND LADIES' CHAIRS;
EXTENSION DINING TABLES, CHAIRS AND LOUNGES, in suites;
300 LOUNGES;
PATENT SOFA BEDS;
PATENT LOUNGES;
PATENT RECLINING CHAIRS;
DINING CHAIRS;
500 CENTRE TABLES;
Of various styles, &c., &c., &c.

The whole comprising one of the largest and best stocks of Furniture ever sold in this city.

Catalogues ready and the Furniture on exhibition three days previous to sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.:

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE—Rosewood and walnut parlor suites in green, crimson and fancy reps, carved centre and fancy tables, secretary and library book-cases, sofas, lounges, easy-chairs, very fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, iron bedsteads, straw and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, dining-tables and chairs, wardrobes, washstands, large lot crockery and glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues morning of sale at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon,

80,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during September, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
40 boxes Italian Maccaroni.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, consisting of bedding, clothing and dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.: 3,000 bed sacks, 2,500 blankets, 4,000 counterpanes, 4,000 gutta percha bed covers, 4,500 hair pillows, 5,000 pillow cases, 5,000 linen sheets, 15,000 drawers, 25,000 shirts, 3,000 socks, 19,000 dozen roller bandages. Also, napkins, cotton and woolen tape, picked lint, cotton wadding, red flannel, saddlers' silk, linen thread, 14,000 lbs. condensed milk, 20,000 lbs. beef extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days. CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

ONE THOUSAND TROPICAL PLANTS at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st, 2d and 3d September, at 11 A. M., at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John-st. The sale will include 150 varieties of rare and select plants, imported by Mr. Jules Lachume from the Acclimation Gardens, Havana, Cuba.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122⅛	....	5-20 Coupon,'67	121⅝	121¾
Coupon, 1881	123⅛	123⅜	5-20 Coupon,'68	121⅛	121⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	122⅛	....	10-40 Regist'd	111⅜	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅛	123¾	10-40 Coupon	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	122⅜	122½	Gold	133¼	133⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	122⅜	122⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	121⅛	121⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are now opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, where the stocks of the Company can be transferred. Per order, CHARLES L. FROST, President.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND scrip and Government securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 20 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000
IN
BONDS OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the
BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County. $13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

AUG. 19, 1869.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

GOLD LOAN

OF
The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
DUE 1889,
OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 125, 517, 487, 209, 60, 304, 183, 573, 180, 236, 327, 436, 194, 595, 323, 214, 337, 431, 439, 540, 370, 99 and 365, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds.

Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 00. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped. JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMery and Eufala Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating three certificates of the capital stock of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, numbered 5,346, 5,347, 5,348, in the name of Chas. M. Baldwin, and dated Aug. 28, 1869, for one hundred shares each, the same having been obtained upon forged powers of attorney, as is alleged.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA,
with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 80 Broadway.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH $14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month of July $160,150, against $66,218 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST CLASS TEN PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan) $50,000
Assessed value 276,000
Real valuation 1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST COMMENCES
SEPT. 1,
On all deposits made on or before that date in the
SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34th-st. and 3d-av.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
WILL DRAW INTEREST
FROM SEPTEMBER 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.
8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept 1.
R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INterest than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Sept. 16, 1869, for dredging and removing all the material from the bars and flats between the town of Henry, Ill., and Copperas Creek, so as to give a channel (200) two hundred feet wide and (7) seven feet deep, when the proposed dam at Copperas Creek shall have been completed. About 180,000 cubic yards of dredging will be necessary, and will be prosecuted in such order and places as may be determined by the engineer in charge.

The following are the names of the localities at which the dredging is to be done:
1. Crow Creek Bar.
2. Peoria Flats.
3. Kickapoo Creek Bar.
4. Lick Creek Bar.
5. Kingston Flats.
6. Lancaster Flats and Bar.
7. Coon Valley Island Bar.
8. Canton Landing Bar.
9. Copperas Creek Bar.

The excavated materials will be removed by dumpboats and deposited in the deep water within convenient distances, or in such other place and manner as may be directed. The average haul will be from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. Contractors will state the price per cubic yard, measured in excavation, at which they propose to do the work, which will include all boats, machinery, materials and labor necessary in the prosecution of the same. Parties proposing will be required to commence work on or before the 10th day of October, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the stage of water will permit, and complete their contract on or before the 1st day of September, 1870. Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the work, enter into contract with the United States Government within ten days, or make good the difference between him or them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the parties proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address. Maps, quantities and specifications, and all the necessary papers, will be ready for examination at this office for (20) twenty days prior to the date of letting. Blank forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, able and prepared to do the work required and within the time specified. A printed copy of this advertisement *must* be attached to each bid.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Illinois River."

J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel
and Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1869.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

"BUREAU OF ORDNANCE."

200 galls. sperm oil, Winter strained; 200 galls. boiled linseed oil; 1,500 lbs. hoop iron, ⅝ and ⅞ in.; 12 auger bitts, ¼ to 6-8; 2 braces for bitts, 12 flat socket chisels, assorted; 6 gouges, ¼ to 1 in.; 2 cross-cut saws, 18 in.; 2 spoke shaves, 2 steel wire scratch and 6 shoe brushes, 1 pair bench shears, No. 0; 3 doz. ½ in. sq. bast'd files, 12 in.; 3 extra fine paint brushes, No. 8; 6 extra fine sash tools, No. 6; 12 Fitch brushes, ½ to 1½ in.; 1 pipe vice, from 2 in. down; 25 lbs. pat. dryers, in 1-lb. cans; 2 lbs. red chalk, 20 lbs. white glue, 8 8-ft. oars, 300 yds. unbleached muslin, 6 sable lettering pencils, 12 bottles writing ink (Worden & Hyatt's); 5 reams note paper, stocks and dies, with taps, from 1½ in. down to ⅜ in., including lifts; 650 ft. ⅜ to 1 in. iron pipe, 30 elbows and 21 Ts, ⅜ to 1 in.; 12 right and left couplings, ¾ and 1 in.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard for samples and further information in regard to the above supplies. They are also requested to state in their proposals the date within which they will make deliveries if awarded to them, which in no case must exceed 20 days from the date of order. Blank forms will be furnished at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 55, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS CIFORD, YOUNGEST CLAIRVOYant in the world, just from the Indies, reveals correctly by tea. All should see her. No. 465 4th-av. Hours 10 to 4.

MRS. VAN HOUGHTON, MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant; examinations by locks of hair, handwriting, &c. No. 450 4th-av., near 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to go out by the day, week or month. Call for two days at No. 613 2d-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, who is a good seamstress, sewing by the day; can finish after dressmakers; can also do plain family sewing neatly; the best of reference given. Apply or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., Workingwomen's Home.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A situation as companion and nurse to an invalid lady, or as nursery governess, either in the City or country; has had much experience in nursery. Address Box No. 1,223 Post Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing, fluting and polishing; good City reference. Address Mrs. BENSON, No. 751 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. No objections to Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of cooks of all kinds, laundresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also young girls, and those lately landed; City and country.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable, steady woman, about 30; willing to go to the country; she is a thorough cook; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS with excellent City references, a situation in the City in a private family, or regular chambermaid; takes charge of silver and dining-room in style; wages, $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress in a private family; is capable of doing up all kinds of fineries; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 26 East 42d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a genteel Protestant woman; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation as wet nurse; a good breast of milk. Address B., in care of Mrs. Hughes, No. 559 2d-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook or dairy woman; understands them thoroughly in all their branches; good City recommendations. Address Y. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as cook in a private family; has a perfect knowledge of her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WORK AT CARpet sewing, altering and fitting; mattresses made and made over. Address No. 92 East-Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE supplies first-class colored cooks, seamstresses, nurses, coachmen, waiters, &c., at the shortest notice. No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WEAVING manager in a cotton mill, by one who has had many years' experience in the same capacity; competent to manage any class or description of weaving machinery used in the production of plain or fancy goods; can bring out any number of good English weavers, &c. Address EVAN FOWLER, No. 12 Ainsworth-st., Blackburn, England.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man, who is practically acquainted with horses, having lived with families of distinction in the old country, and has many years' experience in America. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman, in a private family, as first-class waiter; has the best of City reference. Address for two days M. G., care of H. Grassle, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address B. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man, of long experience and excellent character, a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class reference, or refers to his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as groom; understands the care of horses, harness, wagon and cows; will make himself useful; has good reference. Address CONSTANT WOLFF, No. 38 West Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion in the country as plain gardener; accustomed to the general charge of a small place; also the care of horses and driving; can milk; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; understands the care of horses and cow and all kinds of work around a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; is a good City driver; understands his business perfectly; has first-class City reference. Address O. J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION AS gardener by a married Scotchman, a thorough workman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Apply to J. M. B., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a German, (single;) honest, sober and steady; willing to work and make himself useful at a gentleman's place. Address H. R. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and groom in a private family; good reference from his last place. Address No. 138 West 11th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a middle-aged Englishman; is civil and obliging; 18 years in this country; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to assist in the garden by a young Englishman; best reference given. Address J. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady, reliable Englishman; has good reference. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 111 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man; would like to work in a private stable, or any place where he can make a living; best references. Call on or address N. LANG, 71 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man, as groom; sober, honest and very obliging; best reference from last place. Address W. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife situations in the country; the wife to do cooking, &c., and the man to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 237 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AY A SINGLE man as plain gardener; can milk, drive horses and make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT watchman; the best of City reference given. Apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 401 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN THE CITY Engineer's Office. One practically acquainted with the use of the Transit and Level, and a good Draughtsman, can find a permanent situation. Apply immediately to C. E. PAINE, City Engineer, City Building, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, now or within ten days, to do the work of a small family a little way out of the City; must have excellent references as to character and habits; trusty help will find a pleasant and permanent home. Inquire of F. A. FERRIS & CO., No. 264 Mott-st., near Houston, at 3 o'clock to-day or Wednesday.

WANTED—FOR TWO MONTHS FROM Sept. 1, in a wholesale fancy goods and notion house, an entry clerk; one familiar with the business preferred; salary moderate. Call after 4 o'clock P. M., on BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., 356 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUAtions in families returning to the City, all girls and women of all nations, ladies' maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, laundresses, &c. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; must be a Protestant; with good City references. Apply at the bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st.—Excellent situations open for good servants in families returning to City, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, and for housework.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BRICKLAYERS; steady employment. Address H. ROONEY, No. 76 Madison-st., Paterson.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, AMERICAN, intelligent and trusty, with good reference. Address Post Office Box No. 499.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHer and ironer; references required. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 42 East 33d-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS, FEATHERS and ribbons; sailor hats and high-crown straw hats, at bargains this day. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 869 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Please save this.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY,
Aug. 2, 1869.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Comptroller, in the place of William F. Allen;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Hammond;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next:

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from Jan. 1, 1870;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor, under section 13, of article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1871, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff, appointed by the Governor under section 13, article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Twenty-one members of Assembly;

A District-Attorney, in place of Samuel B. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall;

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Freedman and Freeman J. Fithian, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Garvin, and death of Anthony J. Robertson;

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Gross;

A Surrogate in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

A Recorder in place of John K. Hackett;

Two Supervisors in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith;

A Coroner in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 318, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the Amended Constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which, the Amended Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which closed its sittings, February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the said General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against the Amended Constitution, except the judiciary article, or for or against the judiciary article, or for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the property qualification for colored men.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 2, 1869.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.
MARY L. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. FARLEY, Administrators.
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN S. WASHBURN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said District Court by Norman S. Washburn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au24-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH RIESS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Adolph Riess, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au30-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. ABBOTT and JOHN LANE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, *ss.*: The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 15th July, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au31-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD HELLER, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 3 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernhard Heller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869.
JOHN T. MACKENZIE, Assignee,
No. 74 Wall-st.
au17-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the COLBY SKIRT COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Colby Skirt Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1869.
au17-law3wTu* JOHN M. BOLLING, Assignee.

NO. 2,238.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. MUREN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of George M. Muren, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of August, 1869. MOSES B. MACLAY, Assignee,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York City.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 469 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA......Sept. 4	INDIA......Sept. 25
COLUMBIA......Sept. 11	CAMBRIA......Oct. 2
EUROPA......Sept. 18	IOWA......Oct. 9

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9	Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE
by the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin......$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN,	2,565 tons	Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,025 tons	Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN......FRIDAY......Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200, Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAILL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Sept. 11.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 2d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th September.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy, half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER......Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENMAN......Sept. 16
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogue and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to L. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Henness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. STRYKER'S HOME SCHOOL for girls, Lafayette, offers peculiar advantages to those deprived of a mother's care. Reopens Sept. 8. Number limited. Address Mrs. M. C. STRYKER, Bergen, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENG-lish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 6th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARD-ing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, W. Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. Willis, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, see circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.

The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS.

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

HASTINGS COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Hastings, on the Hudson. Boarding school for ten boys. Opens Sept. 13. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal, recently Vice-Principal of Yonkers Commercial and Collegiate Institute.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 336 West 29th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.

Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI-TUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn.; near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARD-ing School for Misses, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Numbers limited.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLAS-sical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVER-STRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reöpens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

SEABURY HALL, NO. 99 WEST 42D-st.—Select pupils prepared for business, college or theological seminary by an Episcopal clergyman, a graduate of college. School reopens Sept 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSI-cal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,198 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 32d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 124th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL— No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY WILL open Sept. 6. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

INSTRUCTIONS IN SPANISH, ENG-lish and the piano, by a capable lady, as visiting governess or teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, *Times* Office.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUC-tion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS— At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OR LADY OF CON-siderable experience in teaching the English branches can find a lucrative engagement in a gentleman's family; must be able to produce unquestionable references as to capacity. Address A. B., with references or testimonials, stating former employment, and salary expected, Box No. 6,125 Post Office, New-York City.

TEACHER WANTED—A PRACTICAL teacher. One who has had experience, competent to take charge of an English and classical private school of seventy boys, may address, stating terms and references, PRIVATE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Box No. 2,443 New-York, or Post Office, Hackensack, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF LONG AND WIDE experience in teaching the English, classical and mathematical branches in schools and privately, desires a school engagement; private pupils fitted for college or Government academies. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DE-sires an engagement as resident governess, to instruct in music, French, (acquired in Paris,) and the English branches; can furnish good references and testimonials. Address S. A. G., care of T. H. Bate & Co., No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

TEACHER.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXperienced in teaching, with good testimonials, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches. Address E. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE instruction in drawing and painting to the children of a respectable family in this City, in compensation for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. B. H., Box No. 541 Post Office.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A communicant of the Episcopal Church, to conduct a young ladies' seminary, about 30 miles from New-York. Address JAMES POTT, Nos. 5 and 13 Cooper Union, 4th-av., New-York.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF EX-tensive experience in teaching, fully qualified to instruct in English, Latin, German, music and drawing, desires a position in a school, or as visiting governess; best references. Address J. D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY OF REAL ability—one who could teach Latin and Greek preferred. Address INSTITUTE, Box 104 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, rooms, with board, in a private family, (preferred,) where they can have all the comforts and elegancies of a home; if desirable, they will entirely furnish their suite; to any one possessing a house, with private stable and accommodations for two or three horses, very liberal terms can be offered; references required. Address ATHERTON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—A family can obtain an elegantly furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with first-class board, by application as above; also a suite of front rooms on third floor; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required. A private stable to rent.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY FOR A YEAR, a suite of apartments for a gentleman, in a strictly private family, on Washington-square or 5th-av., with or without board; parlor and bedroom, fronting south or east, and separate bathroom required. Replies should be addressed to Mr. REID, Superintendent N. Y. University Building.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed front room, with closets, water, gas, bath and board for two, $18 a week; a large, beautiful parlor, $22; and a fine hall room for a gentleman, $8; in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR small family, can procure board for the Winter on reasonable terms by applying to or addressing C. D. LEE, 11th-av., between 2d and 3d sts., Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., second and third story rooms, with board; also, back parlor to gentlemen and wives; also, single gentlemen; references.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, elegantly furnished rooms on first and second floors, singly or en suite, with or without board; private table if desired.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. References required.

NO. 152 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain parlors, with bedrooms and board; private table if desired; house first-class; neighborhood excellent; terms reasonable.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE AND NICELY furnished front parlor, to a gentleman only; reference required. Apply to Mme. JACOBS, No. 6 Fulton-av., between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., CORNER Park-av.—Pleasant rooms, well furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board, in a New-England family, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

NO. 174 1ST-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished front room, with gas, to let, for a gentleman.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at No. 24 West 30th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, DESIRABLE for one or two gentlemen; partial board if desired; West 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

HARLEM.—NO. 168 127TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

CHOICE ROOMS TO RENT TO GEN-tlemen without board. No. 29 East 24th-st.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 47 West 16th-st. House first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CLIFTON LANDING.—PARTIES DESIRING board for the Fall or Winter can be received in a comfortable home, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Address ROKELY, Post Office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, four minutes from station; families or ladies preferred; the year round. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

On and after the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER the terms for board will be reduced to FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY.

WM. B. BORROWS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION,

(WEST END,) NEW-JERSEY,

Offers unequaled inducements for both Summer and Winter board to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars. The hotel is new, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Prices moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY last, on coming from Peekskill to First-place, Brooklyn, a diamond cluster ear-ring. The above reward will be paid on returning it to WM. K. VANDERBILT, Hudson River Railroad Office, corner 30th-st. and 10th-av., or No. 88 First-place, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ELEVENTH WEEK ELEVENTH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
2D WEEK. SEA OF ICE. 2D WEEK.
2D WEEK. 2D WEEK.
OGARITA......LUCILLE WESTERN.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, IMPOSING TABLEAUX, STARTLING EFFECTS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
General admission......50c.
SHORTLY—ANOTHER GRAND REVIVAL!
PATRIE.
(Fatherland.)

The repeated requests at the box office for a revival of Sardou's great historical drama, induces the management to announce its early reproduction on a scale of increased magnificence, and with a brilliant and judicious distribution of characters.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK OF
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MATINEE ON SAURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the Box-sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS
in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE BEGINS AT 8.

LAST WEEK OF GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME.
LAST WEEK OF
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST WEEK OF ALL ITS FUN.
LAST WEEK OF THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
LAST WEEK OF MLLE. HANIOLA.
LAST WEEK OF IMRE AND BOLOSSY.
LAST WEEK OF HARVEST HOME.
LAST WEEK OF HUNGARIAN BALLET.
LAST WEEK OF THE UNRIVALED G. L. FOX.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.
MONDAY NEXT THE INTERESTING DRAMA.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MONDAY NEXT Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as TOPSY.
MONDAY NEXT ALL NEW SCENERY.
MONDAY NEXT THE BEST COMPANY.
MONDAY NEXT THE NEW-YORK FAVORITES.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

HARRY GURR. HARRY GURR.
THE AMPHIBIOUS MAN—THE HUMAN WONDER,
Will perform every evening on the stage of the GRAND THEATRE in a VAST TANK of real water.
CONTINUED SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
AMUSEMENT, VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
SIX DISTINCT THEATRES AT 50 CENTS TO ALL.
The great spectacular fairy extravaganza,
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
PAULINE MARKHAM, ALICE HARRISON, MAGGIE DESMOND, Messrs. MESTAYER, CURRAN, SHELDON, FREEMAN, Misses GEDDES, CORNFORTH, ROBINSON and a company numbering 200 performers.
NEW BALLETS, SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS. THE SILVESTERS, LOGRENIA and ROBERTS in their several successful entertainments.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 50 CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GRAND REOPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 30.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mrs. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH and Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH. EUSTACHE. Mr. Albaugh as Eustache, Mrs. Albaugh as Louise. HUNGARIAN CHIEF.

SCOTTISH GAMES!

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.

The programme consists of twenty-seven games, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following celebrated bands will furnish music for the occasion: Robertson's Seventy-ninth Regiment band, O'Brien's and Paston's String bands, and the
PIPERS OF THE CLUB.
Dancing music till 10 o'clock P. M.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE,

By the author of "Little Goldie,"
WILL BE OUT TO-DAY, AUG. 31, IN
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, forming the line to Boston via Newport, will be hauled off and that route closed for the season. The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will touch at Newport while en route to and from Fall River.

JAS. FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31..10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31..2 P. M.
Wednes., Sept. 1..11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1..3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2..12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 2..4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3......3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4. 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4..3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4. 6:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE— CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.— Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LAND-ing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and Sing Sing daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and of the engagement of
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear every evening in his world-famous specialties of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
THE VICTIMS!
AND
SOLON SHINGLE!

Supported by
Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Oliver Dowd,
Mr. B. T. Ringold, Mr. F. G Maeder,
Mr. Thomas Owens, Mr. J. W. Leonard,
Miss Annie Deland, Mrs. T. J. Hind,
Miss Florence Stanly, Mrs. C. Jamison, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT one of the
Popular Irish Comedian,
Mr. DAN BRYANT,
Who will appear in his
GREAT SPECIALTY,
HANDY ANDY,
And as SHAUN THE POST, in
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Remember—FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.
DAN as SHAUN and HANDY ANDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
TUESDAY, AUG. 31, 1869.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, first time in America, a new drama of modern life, entitled
FORMOSA; OR,
THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
New scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., &c., and a great cast.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 31, AT 8.
FIRST GRAND GALA NIGHT.
TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
Mr. J. LEVY, the unrivaled virtuoso on the cornet-a-piston.

1. Opening March, "Central Park Garden Festival"......Hilbrecht
2. Overture, "Jeune Henry"......Mehul
3. Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean"......Gungl
4. Polka Masourka, "Die Sirene" } Polka Schnell, "Elle mit Weile" }......Strauss
5. March and Chorus, "Tannhaeuser"......Wagner

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

6. March of Victory, } Military Band. {......Bilse
7. Abend-Staendchen, } {......Herfurth
8. Reveille. } {......Reinisch
9. Overture, "Jubilee"......Weber

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

10. Romanza, "Elle M'Aimait tant," solo for Cornet......Hugo Pierson

MR. J. LEVY.

11. Waltz, "Hochzeits Klaenge"......Strauss
12. Prayer, "Moses in Egypt"......Rossini

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

13. March, "Konigsgratzer," } Military Band. {......Piefke
14. Duet, "I would that my Love," } {......Mendelssohn
15. Selections, "Grand Duchess," } {......Offenbach
16. Overture, "Rose of Erin"......Benedict
17. Polka, "Whirlwind," solo for Cornet......Levy

MR. J. LEVY.

18. March, "Prophet"......Meyerbeer

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co's., No. 820 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

"PLAY,"
EVERY NIGHT.
"PLAY,"
THIRD WEEK.
"PLAY,"
LAST NIGHTS.

Third and last week of Robertson's delicious drama "PLAY," with its Grand Scenery, Thrilling Tableaux, and cast with the finest Company of the United States, E. L. Davenport, J. B. Polk, George Holland, Wm. Davidge, George Clark, Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

SOON—"DREAMS"—A NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT AND ROBERTSON.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, FRENCH THEATRE,
the third anniversary of Mme. Parepa's debut in America, will be the opening night. First time of
THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,
beautifully appointed and splendidly cast.
Reserved seats for sale next Monday, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
D. DERIVO, Business Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
GENERAL ADMISSION......30 CENTS.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO—ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS. Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY—RAND SISTERS—CHANG AND FISK, Jr.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this theatre for the ENSUING REGULAR SEASON are requested to assemble on the stage at 12 o'clock on MONDAY next, Sept. 6.
JOHN GILBERT,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, HARMONY AND LANGUAGES.
Applications are now received for term commencing Sept. 1.
Talent employed superior to that of any Music School in America.
Elementary Class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of Music, free. Send for circular.

HEADS, WITH SOMETHING IN them, at the Museum of Phrenology, No. 389 Broadway. Open and free. Examinations, with written charts, daily.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPT. 17 AND 18, offers the best occasion for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I., CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Weilwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

TWEED AND BELMONT.

Meeting of the Seventh Ward Tweed Club—August Belmont Denounced in Strong Terms.

The Seventh Ward Tweed Club held a meeting last evening at their headquarters, No. 68 East Broadway, to promote the interests of their favorite, Hon. WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Senator and Street Commissioner. Not content with the offices and honors already heaped upon their idol, the Seventh Warders are now engaged in a movement to put Mr. TWEED in the position held by AUGUST BELMONT as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. The meeting last evening was held in furtherance of this object, and the President, Mr. RICHARD WALTERS, introduced as the first and principal speaker of the evening, the gentleman commonly known as "Brick" POMEROY. Mr. POMEROY proceeded to make a rather lengthy speech, in which he expressed himself strongly in favor of a change in the representation of the New-York Democracy in the Democratic National Committee. Mr. BELMONT, he said, was an aristocrat, a bloated bondholder, and a man having no sort of sympathy with the workingmen of the country. He was placed in his position of Chairman of the National Democratic Committee not because of his ability or worth, or even because he was a Democrat—for he was not a Democrat in any sense of the word—but solely on account of his wealth. Unless a change was made there would not be a corporal's guard of Democratic workingmen in this City by the time the next Presidential election came round. BELMONT, he said, was in fvaor of paying the bonds, principal and interest, in gold, and was a supporter of the fraudulent and unconstitutional legislation of the Republican Party, that had foisted the present debt upon the country for the eternal enslavement of the workingmen. He (the speaker) boasted that he was the first man to utter the word "repudiation" in the West, and he would rather see another revolution, and would himself be willing to join the front rank and wade in blood, rather than the workingmen should much longer remain in slavery to the New-England aristocracy and the wealthy bondholders. Coming back to the subject of the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, he said that if a change was to be made, as there certainly must be, there was no man in the country so well fitted for the position by instinct, by education and by honest work as WM. M. TWEED. (Great cheering.)

The President then announced that Governor HOFFMAN had promised to speak to the Club in a few days. The last speaker for the present occasion would be Mr. JOHN R. REED, of Long Island.

Mr. REED made a brief speech, and counseled his hearers to make nominations for office at the coming election without regard to the "slate" made up by cliques. Let them put men of character in the field, particularly for the Judiciary. Among the names he would recommend were Judge BARRETT, Recorder HACKETT, RICHARD WALTERS, Judge RUSSELL, and for Senator, W. M. TWEED. All the names were greeted with applause. At the close of Mr. REED's speech, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Press for sending representatives to the meeting; and the assembly, which numbered 200 or more, dispersed.

Meeting of Thirteenth Ward Democrats—Machine Voting—Tweed Complimented.

At the inaugural campaign meeting of the Democratic young men of the Thirteenth Ward, held at Columbian Hall, No. 68 Columbia-street, last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The highest title an American citizen desires to achieve is centered in the elective franchise, together with purity of the ballot-box; and whereas, it is a fact beyond dispute, that ballots placed in the ballot-box on the Charter and State elections of last year was only a matter of form—so far as the Thirteenth Ward has been interested, the same being manipulated to elect or defeat any candidate which the so-called machine desired, by the appointment of unscrupulous agents of said machine to the position of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election; and whereas, it is already hinted that the same action is anticipated this coming year by parties who claim to be all-powerful to do so; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to ourselves and the public at large to pray the appointing power of such Inspectors and Canvassers to make a thorough investigation into the morals and character of such applicants for the above position in the Thirteenth Ward.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the consent of Hon. OTTO H. COOP to represent the young men of the Thirteenth Ward in the coming fight for Aldermanic honors, and in placing him before the public for such position we judge that his character needs no laudation at our hands—simply an investigation as a private citizen and public officer while officiating in the capacity of School Commissioner for the past three years.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of our brother Democrats in removing from the head of our party old fogyism and placing in its stead a thorough worker and Democrat in the person of Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Opening of the National Stock Yards.

On the western shore of the Hudson River, near Weehawken, about opposite Sixtieth street of this City, the "National Stock Yard Company" have been preparing suitable grounds, convenient and commodious yards, and other necessary appliances for one of the largest cattle markets round about New York.

An extensive bulkhead is being constructed over three hundred feet into the river for the accommodation of boats. The Erie Railroad Company has constructed a branch to these yards, so that all cattle transported over that route may be unloaded directly into the yards. The conveniences are such that any farmer or cattle producer may charter a car, ship his cattle, and go with them in person to the market, sell them himself if he chooses, and thus save the usual commission required by cattle brokers. The yards are provided with convenient feeding racks, for feeding the stock. And, in case the market is not satisfactory, the proprietor can feed his bullocks, lock the gate, and wait until he can obtain a more satisfactory offer. The yards are also neatly paved with Belgian blocks, and every enclosure is provided with a capacious water reservoir, which is constantly supplied by a cooling stream that flows from the uplands near by. When droves are received by the Hudson River Road, the cattle are taken across the Weehawken ferry, at the foot of West Forty-second-street, and thus landed at the yards. When butchers purchase their weekly supplies of bullocks, instead of driving them, a process attended with loss in flesh and no small amount of perplexity and vexation, they can be taken on board of steamers and landed in a very short time at Brooklyn, Williamsburg and scores of other localities in this vicinity to which they may be destined. By this means driving domestic animals in the City, which has caused a vast deal of strife and contention, will be entirely avoided. As these yards are entirely beyond the City limits, the Board of Health can congratulate themselves that the nuisance of disagreeable and unhealthy cattle-yards will give them no further solicitude and trouble.

Yesterday more than 2,000 fine bullocks were introduced into these newly-made yards, and the new market was formally opened. A large gathering of railroad functionaries, representatives of stock companies, cattle brokers, drovers, butchers and many other citizens appeared, and luxuriated in the sumptuous and free banquet that had been prepared as one of the crowning excellencies of the occasion. There seemed to be unusual activity in the cattle trade; and those who were engaged, having pecuniary interests at stake, seemed to be well pleased with the satisfactory commencement of their new and laudable enterprise. Hereafter, it is proposed to have the chief market held on Monday of every week, but stock will be bought and sold on every legal day of the seven.

Will of the Late Cornelius Grinnell, Esq.

The will of CORNELIUS GRINNELL, whose accidental death at the Isle of Wight on the 10th inst. was announced by telegraph, has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office of this City. The entire property of the testator is left in trust for the use of his mother during her lifetime, and after her death to his brothers and sisters, ROBERT M. GRINNELL, WM. MINTURN GRINNELL, HENRY WALTON GRINNELL, SARAH MINTURN, wife of RIDLEY WATTS, and SYLVIA HOWLAND GRINNELL; the sisters to have two-sevenths and the brothers to have one-seventh each. On the death of either brother or sister the share of the decedent is to go to his or her issue, and in default of issue to the surviving brothers and sisters in equal parts. The property is valued at $70,000. The will is dated June 1, 1866, and the executors are HENRY GRINNELL, RIDLEY WATTS and HENRY G. RUSSELL.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Fatal Case in Harlem—Another Man Suffering from the Disease.

Almost daily during the present Summer notices have been sent to the Central Police Office from some one of the precincts stating that a mad dog had been shot by a policeman, and almost invariably the dog was shot only after it had bitten several other dogs. Twice during the past week it was announced that the dog had bitten two children before it was killed. While these notifications were proofs that dogs supposed to be mad were plentiful in the streets, there was not until yesterday any indication that any of the persons bitten had been infected with hydrophobia. The proof of the presence of the terrible disease came at last with horrible distinctness, and in two separate cases.

Early yesterday PATRICK SMITH died in great agony, at his residence in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Second-avenue, giving unmistakable signs that he was a victim of hydrophobia. The poison in his system became active with great suddenness, as he exhibited no symptoms of the disease until a few days since, although he was bitten in the early part of July last by a dog said to be mad.

Three months ago EMIL LARANZ, of No. 156 West Broadway, was bitten by a pet dog that proved to be mad, but no evil consequences ensued until yesterday afternoon, when LARANZ showed symptoms of hydrophobia. The case was reported to the Leonard-street Police Station, and the unfortunate man was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

The Strike of the Bank Note Printers.

The strike of the printers of the National Bank Note Company remains in *statu quo*. The men demand 90 cents for 100 plates for printing fractional currency. This is an advance of ten cents per 100 plates, and is asked for on the ground that the new currency plates are larger, that the paper does not take the ink so readily, and that more time and care are requred in printing them than the old ones.

At the present rates of 80 cents for 100, the plate printers have been working for three years past. When the new currency was issued, the printers of the National Bank Note Company struck. Those of the American Bank Note Company, who do precisely the same kind of work as the others, made a respectful request for an advance of wages, but were met by Mr. VAN ZANDT with reasons for a non-compliance with their request, of so convincing a nature, that they at once dropped the matter, and kept steadily at work.

The wages paid the printers by both companies are now eighty cents per 100 plates. A skillful man can strike off from 800 to 1,000 plates per day, with the assistance of a girl to whom he usually pays $5 or $6 per week. Thus it will be seen that the average amount earned by a printer is about $40 per week, which may be considered as very good pay for the services performed, which are said to be neither arduous nor to require any great amount of skill.

At present the employes of the National Bank Note Company obstinately refuse to return to work until the advance of 10 cents per 100 impressions is given them. The Company have refused this demand, and have already obtained about forty new men, who, though they are unable to work quite as rapidly as the old hands, are yet found to answer very well. The Company is now making every effort to fill its contract with the Government, and believes that in a few days all will work as smoothly as before the strike. The Company consider the matter terminated.

The strikers held a meeting yesterday morning to receive the report of the committee appointed to confer with the National Bank Note Company. The committee reported that the Company refused to entertain the demands of the men on strike, but that it would receive back any men who wished to regain their old positions.

The Elevated Railway.

The first car was raised to its place on the track of the Elevated Railway in Greenwich-street yesterday. This car is the first of ten which are in process of construction for the company, and is a fair sample of the whole. In appearance it is not unlike those in use on our street roads, except that it is larger and more handsomely finished. It is 27 feet long by 7 feet 9 inches wide, and is calculated to seat from forty to forty-five persons. It is elegantly finished in black walnut and maple, the contrast between the two woods having a very fine effect. The seats are plainly but neatly upholstered with carpeting. The bodies of the cars are being built by ISAAC KEITH, of West Sandwich, Mass., and the iron work is made and fitted at the Bethune-street yards, near Ninth-avenue, and the Harrison-street foundry. The wheels are placed under the front and rear platforms, instead of being under the body of the car, which is hung on elliptical springs, so arranged as to lessen both lateral and perpendicular motion. The line is finished from the Battery to Cortlandt-street, and regular trips will be made over that portion of the road on Saturday. The pillars are erected as far as Thirtieth-street, but the vaults for the stationary engines, which, by means of an endless wire cable, are to propel the cars, are not finished. The road cannot be opened for business before Dec. 1.

Exhibition at Brady's Curriculum, Jersey City.

A crowded house at Brady's Curriculum last evening witnessed a novel entertainment. The feature of the evening's performance was the contest between JAMES SMITH, of Philadelphia, the champion pedestrian of America, and JAMES ADAMS, ex-champion, who were to walk three miles while JAMES H. BOYLE, champion velocipedist, rode a velocipede five miles. They started off together in fine style, the splendid physique of the three athletes winning the encomiums of the vast audience. SMITH made his three miles in twenty-four minutes fifteen seconds; ADAMS in twenty-four minutes thirty-five seconds, the former beating the latter twenty seconds. BOYLE made his five miles in twenty-two minutes three seconds. SMITH made his first mile in seven minutes forty-five seconds, being tie with ADAMS, and BOYLE in three minutes seventeen seconds. After the contest, Miss META JENNINGS, riding side-saddle, Professor ABNER S. BRADY, on his sixty-inch wheel comet veloce, Messrs. JONES, WAUGH and FELIX, as well as the several gymnasts and trapezists, elicited much applause and created great amusement in their several acts. A band of music was in attendance.

Destructive Fire in Vesey-Street.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 40 Vesey-street, the whole of which building is occupied by W. H. GRIFFITH, billiard-table manufacturer. The fire originated from a stove used for making glue, and the flames were confined to a portion of the floor where they began, but the building was so deluged with water that the stock was damaged to the amount of $5,000. The building, which is owned by J. R. JACOBS, is damaged $1,500. The owners being absent the facts as to insurance were not ascertained.

Triton Sharpshooters' Picnic.

The Triton Sharpshooters' Company, HENRY DEIKER Captain, in connection with about 100 members of the New-York Schuetzen Battalion, P. HEMMER Major, yesterday celebrated a picnic with target shooting and a Summer night's festival, at Funk's East River Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River. At 11 o'clock the shooters arrived at the park, and half an hour afterward shooting commenced. The pleasant weather had brought out quite a crowd of guests, who amused themselves to their hearts' content on the dancing platform, and with all sorts of games on the grounds, while the shooters were sending their bullets into the five targets, erected at a distance of 250 feet from the stand. The shooting was continued till 6 o'clock P. M., and shortly afterward the prizes were distributed, of which Mr. E. KOHL received the first, Mr. J. HOFFMAN, Jr., the second, and Mr. V. KAMMERER the third. The Beethoven Maennerchor, M. LIEBER President, and CARL TRAGER Director, sang a quintet, and then the Summer night festival was vigorously commenced and kept up till a late hour.

Sad Drowning Accident at Dundee Lake, New-Jersey.

Dundee Lake, near Paterson, was on Sunday evening the scene of a sad accident, by which a woman and a child lost their lives by drowning, and the lives of four other persons were imperilled. A lad of 14 years of age named JOHN CHADWICK, living with his parents at No. 49 Prospect-street, in Paterson, had, it seems, been visited by four cousins bearing the surname of JORDAN, whose ages ranged respectively from 8 to 11 years. Young JOHN on Sunday evening hired a boat and took his cousins to row. They sailed on up the lake to the Broadway Bridge in perfect safety, and were about to turn homeward again when a woman, said to have been somewhat under the influence of liquor, hailed them from the shore, and requested them to row her over to the other side. JOHN headed his boat for the place where the woman was standing, and, having reached it and taken her aboard, put out into the stream again. Scarcely had they got started before the woman, having taken one of the little girls, named ELIZABETH JORDAN, aged 8 years, into her arms, stood up in the boat, and seated herself on the gunwale. Her weight—which appears to have been excessive—overturned the little craft. The whole party was precipitated into the water. The woman sank; the little one she had held in her arms, to whom she still clung, sank as well. Neither rose again. JOHN rescued the rest of the little ones by his presence of mind. Seizing them one by one he placed them on the bottom of the overturned boat, and then righted it while they still clung to it, and arranged themselves accordingly. Help soon arrived from the shore and took the rescued children home. The bodies of those drowned were yesterday recovered, and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Increasing the Water Power of the Delaware River.

For some years past a project of some importance, looking toward an increase of the water power of the Delaware River, has been on foot. The most important part of this project has just reached completion, and has accomplished all that was anticipated from it. A wing dam has been thrown completely over the Delaware River, a short distance below Scudder's Falls—an opening 150 feet wide merely being left for the passage of rafts. A large bar nearly in the centre of the river had been first removed. This construction, by narrowing the width of the river, and increasing the depth of the water above increased the capacity and velocity of the water below. Since it was mostly for their benefit, this work has been intrusted to the mountain lumbermen, of Delaware County, and for three years they have been encamped at Scudder's Falls, engaged upon it. For the first year they lived in an old canal boat upon the river, but during the last two seasons they have inhabited a shanty upon the New Jersey side of the river, where a man detailed for the purpose had looked after their household affairs. The work which these men have accomplished will, it is estimated, increase the water-power in its neighborhood two-fold, and will enable the manufacturers to substitute water for steam, which has heretofore proven too expensive an agent.

The mills and factories in that vicinity are all worked by a water-power owned and controlled by a chartered company. The construction of this water-power, in 1832, gave a great impetus to all branches of manufacturing industry. The improvement just completed will, it is thought, stimulate that class of industry even more.

"The Old Democratic Forty"—Tammany Yields to its Wishes.

The Executive Committee of the Seventeenth Ward—"old Democratic Forty"—met last evening at Frink's saloon, No. 56 Avenue A, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Tammany leaders and to urge upon them the importance of recognizing the German Democrats of the Tenth Assembly District. Mr. CARL RECHTER, Vice-President, presided. The Committee reported that they had waited upon Mr. CHARLES GRINNELL, and other prominent members of the General Committee, and had expressed their dissatisfaction with the unequal manner in which the Tammany potentates dispense the spoils of the party, and their wish to nominate their own candidates. They had stated that if they were still neglected, as heretofore, they proposed to run their own candidates, as they were now sufficiently organized to support them. They were informed by Mr. GRINNELL that Tammany was anxious to do justice to the German population of the district, and would concede to them the right to nominate their own candidates. The report was received with great enthusiasm, and the meeting resolved to vote the straight Tammany ticket at the approaching elections. Several speeches on the subject were made during the evening, and the usual routine business of the organization transacted.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

HENRY LAYTON, charged with having circulated counterfeit currency stamps, was brought into the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, on a motion for his discharge. His counsel claimed that he could not be held, from the fact that the stamps were not produced in evidence by the Government at the time of his examination. Decision reserved.

About 10:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 110 Chambers-street, occupied by ROSENFIELD & Co., manufacturers of essential oils, ethers and essences. The damage to stock was about $1,000, and to the building not more than $200. All above the basement escaped entirely uninjured.

An affray occurred last evening on board an excursion boat, near Peck-slip, in which RICHARD ROACH, of No. 10 Oak-street, was stabbed in the breast by JOHN MANNING, of No. 13 Cherry-street. Both parties were taken to the Fourth Precinct Police Station, where MANNING was locked up and ROACH was sent home after his wound had been dressed.

Last evening BARCLAY HART, aged 11 years, was drowned in the North River, at Pier No. 15. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A one-story stable owned by FRANK McKENNA, and a blacksmith-shop owned by JOHN BAXTER, in Thirty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, were destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $700, on which there is no insurance.

Brooklyn.

An illicit distillery in rear of No. 105 Hudson-avenue was broken up by officers from the Third District Internal Revenue Assessor's office, yesterday.

A fire broke out in the bakery of JACOB STEINHAUR, Franklin-street, Greenpoint, yesterday forenoon. The loss amounted to about $700; insured in the Williamsburg Insurance Company.

ISADORE BELDIN, a clerk, was arrested and taken before Justice WALSH yesterday charged by his brother, a storekeeper on Fulton-avenue, near St. Felix-street, with stealing twelve dozen kid gloves and a quantity of velvet, all of the value of $500. The accused was held for examination. WM. SAMUELS, of No. 119 Spring-street, New-York, was arrested and held on the charge of receiving the stolen goods from BELDIN.

The Union Ferry Company put their new boat *Winona* on the river yesterday. It cost $70,000.

The calendar for the City Court, September term, includes 242 cases. Jury trials will commence on the second Monday in September.

The work of organizing the Paid Fire Department, which has been delayed so long, is now nearly completed. It is thought by the Commissioners that it will be ready and go into full operation next Monday.

New-Jersey.

Mr. GEORGE W. WHITLEY accidentally shot himself yesterday while handling a revolver at his residence in Varick-street, Jersey City. The ball took effect in his foot, and it is feared that amputation will be necessary.

A young man, named CHARLES CASEY, was seriously injured during an altercation about some fish, on the Hackensack bridge of the Newark Turnpike, yesterday forenoon, by being stabbed with a knife used for cutting fish bait. He was left lying on the bridge in a state of insensibility, where he was discovered by some acquaintances and carried to his residence, where he received medical attendance.

The Jersey City Yacht Club started on their annual cruise yesterday afternoon. The fleet, consisting of six sailing vessels and one steam yacht, will sail along Staten Island, thence to Shrewsbury, the Highlands, Sandy Hook and Rockaway Beach, returning at the end of a week.

The corner-stone of the new Turn Halle on Plane-street, near Market, Newark, was laid yesterday afternoon. A number of German societies assisted in the ceremonies. An oration was delivered by B. PREITH, Esq., editor of the *Zeitung*.

On the 10th of July last the firm of BROWN & OSBORN, who had been doing business in Newark dissolved, Mr. BROWN being allowed in the settlement a bonus of $5,500. In his return to the Internal Revenue Assessor Mr. BROWN failed to embody the amount of the bonus. The Assessor, who had just heard of the fraud, brought the delinquent before him a few days ago. The case against him is now being worked up by the District-Attorney. Mr. BROWN is a deacon in the Clinton-street Presbyterian church in Newark.

A young man named FARRELL, while with his sister fishing in the Passaic River, near Passaic Bridge, fell into the river and was drowned. A number of gentlemen who witnessed the accident from the shore, and started to his rescue, arrived too late to be serviceable.

In the woods between May's Landing and Egg Harbor City, an extensive fire is raging. Many thousand acres are said to have been burned over. Several other woods in the southern part of New-Jersey are said to be burning.

The clothing of a colored girl employed at Dumont's Hotel, in Lawrenceville, caught fire on Saturday night, and she was so badly burned that she died soon afterward. There was not a particle of skin left upon her body.

At the Court of Special Sessions held yesterday in Newark, CHAS. WINNES, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison.

MICKEY FREE and JOHN GOULDING, the English pedestrian, are to attempt, early next month, to walk a thousand miles in as many hours, at Crump's ice cream garden in Newark.

A wild bull ran through Grand-street, in Hoboken, last evening at 8 o'clock, and when passing the corner of Newark-street, caught a little girl named LIZZIE EVANS, 7 years of age, and tossed her on its horns, breaking her leg and otherwise injuring her. She was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where her injuries were attended to by Dr. CHABERT. Mrs. HANRAHAN, MARTIN DUDDIE and several others were severely injured. The furious animal was finally chased into a ditch, where it was dispatched by an officer.

Last night at 9:30 the stables of the Traders' Express Company, on Ferry street, Hoboken, caught fire. The fire department were promptly on the ground and succeeded in getting out the horses, wagons and harness. The flames were confined to two buildings, one of which was almost entirely consumed. The fire originated in a coppersmith shop adjoining, where it is supposed the work-fires had not been properly extinguished. The damage done will reach $1,000.

OBITUARY.

The village of Irvington, on the Hudson, so often mentioned as the Summer abode of the fashion and gaiety of this City, has lately been severely visited by the unsparing hand of death. Four ladies, esteemed both in themselves and as the wives of most respected members of that community, have been taken away within the short space of a month. The deaths of Mrs. JOHN Y. HALLOCK, Mrs. OTIS SWAN, Mrs. JOHN DUNCAN (widow of the late JOHN DUNCAN, of this City,) and of Mrs. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, have been successively noted in our mourning list. Yesterday the bereaved residents of Irvington were called upon to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. As this lady was the wife of an old and long-known member of our business circles, as well as estimable in her own domestic and motherly virtues it is fitting that notice be taken of this sad event.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, though better known at present, perhaps, to the citizens of San Francisco than to the younger men of this City, is remembered by our elder business men from his connection with the steamboat interests of this City especially with the Pacific coast, in which he was actively engaged, if not the originator. For several years last past he has relieved himself of the more active duties of business and engaged in some of the largest and most expensive improvements, both private and public, of Irvington. About a year since Mr. CUNNINGHAM was prostrated by a severe attack of paralysis. Throughout the trying scenes of his sickness, and the slow stages of his recovery, the attentions of his wife were assiduous and unwearied, until finally her powers also gave way before a similar paralytic attack, which, after a long struggle, has finally exhausted her life. Her last and most trying days were alleviated by the tender company of her children and grandchildren. She bore to the grave the consoling thought that hers had been a life well spent as wife and mother and friend, while a trusting faith in a merciful God and a sufficient Redeemer enabled her to triumph over the pains of death.

Rev. JOHN DE WITT, Pastor of the Irvington Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member, assisted by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of the Reformed Dutch Church of this City, officiated at the funeral, which the congregations of the Irvington churches omitted their usual afternoon sessions to attend.

C.

The New Cotton Crop.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Aug. 27.

The new cotton crop is now being hurried to market with all possible dispatch. The fine price which the staple is commanding is enough to accelerate the labor of pickers, and should present prices be maintained, we may expect almost every boll to appear in market within ten days after opening.

The crop of Georgia, judging from recent personal observations in, and reports from the best cotton regions in the State, will fall vastly short of the calculations made a month since, and if it does, we may not reasonably look for a heavy decline in price, nor do we believe such will take place. Thirty cents per pound leaves a heavy dividend in the hands of the producer, and if the price stands at that figure, we would not care to see the whole of the Georgia cotton crop in market to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 30—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account. American Securities open quiet. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 83; 1867, 82¼; Ten-forties, 76; Erie Railway Shares, 22¾; Illinois, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—COTTON—The market opens dull; Middling Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13½d.@13¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for account. American Securities are quoted as follows: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82½; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 76½; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

LONDON, Aug. 30—1 P. M.—American Securities are quiet and steady. Stocks steady. Erie Railway Shares, 22¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—1 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Cheese, 61s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Aug. 30—2 P. M.—The Bourse is flat and quiet. Rentes, 72f. 27c.

HAVRE, Aug. 30—2 P. M.—Cotton opens heavy, both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Aug. 30—3 P. M.—The Bourse is excited; Rentes, 71f. 95c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30—3 P. M.—Petroleum is firm at 55½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Aug. 30—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82½; United States Ten-forties, 76½; Erie Railway Shares, 22⅛; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade easier. Middling Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day have been [illegible] bales, 2,000 of which were taken for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 8d.@10s. 9d. ⅌ cental for California White.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d.@29s. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The suspension of a bank in Vienna is announced. Its name has not yet been ascertained.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—FLOUR dull at $5 40@$6 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull; No. 1 nominally $1 28; No. 2 quiet at $1 23½, seller September. CORN firm; No. 2, 88c.@88½c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at 88c., cash; 87½c., seller September. OATS quiet and lower; No. 2, 44½c.@44¾c., cash. RYE active and lower; No. 2, 92c. BARLEY dull; sales of No. 2 at $1 25 @$1 26, cash; $1 22@$1 23½, seller September. HIGHWINES dull and weak, nominally $1 14. PROVISIONS dull and easier. PORK nominally $33 50, cash; $25 50@$26 75, seller January. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS nominally 13c.@13½c. CATTLE steady and active for beef; $3 15@$5 25 for Cows; $5 75@$7 50 for good to choice shipping. Live HOGS dull at $9@$9 75 for fair to choice. FREIGHTS quiet and steady at 3½c. on Oats, 5c. on Corn and 5½c. on Wheat, per steam to Buffalo. RECEIPTS for two days—3,800 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 217,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,100 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 87 @$5 25; Extra, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 40@$6 50; Choice Family, $7 50. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 08; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 15; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 16@$1 18; Choice, $1 20 @$1 25; No. 1 White, $1 20@$1 22½; Choice, $1 25 @$1 32½. CORN declining; Mixed, 88c.; Yellow, 90c.@91c.; White, 91c.@95c. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY, $1 for Spring. RYE firmer at 80c.@85c. for Good to Choice. WHISKY dull at $1 17@$1 18. PROVISIONS steady. PORK, $34 50; Dry-salted Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Sides, 18¾c.@19¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 23c.@24½c. LARD—Prime Steam, 18¾c.; Choice Kettle, 19½c.; Keg, 24c. CATTLE firm at $2@$5 50 for Inferior to Prime. Live HOGS firm at $8@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 35c.@36c. FLOUR dull and market favors buyers; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 50@$5 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7; Ohio do., $6 75@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT in better demand; Red unchanged. RYE steady at $1 16. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 16@$1 17; Mixed Western unchanged. OATS moving slowly at 50c.@55c. for new, 65c. for old. COFFEE—Small supply; Rio, 14½c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR quiet and steady at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair and good Refining, and 12c.@12½c. for Grocery grades. PROVISIONS move slowly. Mess PORK, $33 75. LARD, 19½c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 23c.; Refined unchanged. WHISKY steady and unchanged. BEEVES in fair demand; prices firmer; sales 1,750 head, at 9c.@9¾c.; Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7c.@8½c.; fair to good do., 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. gross for common. SHEEP dull; sales 10,000 head, at 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb. gross. HOGS 25c.@50c. lower; sales 3,000 head, at $12@$13 25 for slop-fed; $14@$14 50 ⅌ cwt. net for corn-fed, the latter for choice.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Wheat, 190,000 bushels; Oats, 110,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 98,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels. FREIGHTS higher at 15c. on Wheat, 13c. on Corn and 8½c. on Oats to New-York. GRAIN in store here—Wheat, 360,942 bushels; Corn, 512,091 bushels; Oats, 135,467 bushels; Rye, 6,016 bushels. FLOUR dull and drooping; City Ground Spring quoted at $6@$7. WHEAT—Spring is neglected; there is a fair demand for Amber and Red, with sales of 23,000 bushels Red at $1 38. CORN dull; sound is very scarce; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western Prime at 96c.@97c. OATS in fair demand; No. 2 Western held at 52c.; buyers offer 50c.; a small lot was sold at 50c., and car lots of new at 52c. RYE—Retail lots at $1 17. BARLEY—None here. PORK steady at $34 50. LARD steady at 19¾c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at about $1 17.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Owing to the light receipts, especially of the better grades of CATTLE, the market opened strong for first-class and premium Steers, and purchasers realized an advance of ½c. ⅌ lb. on last week's prices. Good butchering Cattle found ready purchasers at from ¼c. to ⅜c., and in some instances ½c. advance. The highest price realized for full droves of Kentucky Steers was 9c., and from that down to 8½c., for lighter weights; best Illinois $8 85, and from that down to $8. The market for Milch Cows was dull and lower at $50@$80 for Good to Choice, with some sales at $90. There is a fair demand for SHEEP and LAMBS; Sheep, 4½c.@6¼c.; Lambs, 5½c.@7½c. The receipts of HOGS were light with a fair demand; sales 1,600 head of Michigan at $9@$9 60; Illinois, $9 75@$10 50; Extra, $10 75, the extreme price.

OSWEGO, Aug. 30.—FLOUR lower; sales 1,200 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 for White, and $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 45; sales 2,500 bushels on private terms. CORN held at $1 09 for No. 1. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS higher; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—106,500 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 4,159,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—36,600 bushels Wheat, 6,900 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Rye, 1,624,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 34½c. FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8 25@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50 @$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT irregular; sales, Prime to Choice, $1 40@$1 50; Fair to Good, $1 25 @$1 35. CORN firm; White, $1 15; Yellow, $1 18@$1 20. OATS dull at 53c.@58c. RYE, $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK quiet at $34 50. BACON firm and more active; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Hams, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet, 20c.@21c. WHISKY very dull at $1 22.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 17 bales; receipts, 151 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 85; Double Extra, $6 30; Treble Extra, $6 35. CORN firm; Mixed, 95c.; White, $1. OATS, 66c.@67c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY, $26@$27. PORK unchanged. BACON, 16¼c.@19¼c.@19½c. LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES and COFFEE dull and unchanged. WHISKY, $1 27½@$1 30. GOLD, 33¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 146¾; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 15@$1 20; no sales; White offered at $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull at $1 05. OATS steady at 55c.@58c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull and nominally $1 18, with no sales. PROVISIONS dull, with but little demand. PORK sold at $33. Bulk MEATS held at 13¾c.@16¼c. BACON—15¼c.@15¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Sides, with no sales. LARD offered at 19½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—FLOUR dull and nominally 10c.@25c. lower. WHEAT very quiet; No. 1, $1 28; No. 2, $1 25½. OATS quiet at 48c. for No. 2. CORN heavy and nominal. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet at $1 05@$1 25 for Common to Good. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—WHEAT—The market is more active at a further reduction in price; sales 100 bushels White Michigan at $1 70; 47 bags White State at $1 65; 362 bags Amber State at $1 50, and 3 car loads Amber State at the same price. RYE quiet and dull. CORN unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels Western Mixed at $1 13@$1 15. OATS dull; sales 2,000 bushels Old Western at 62c.@63c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 30—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT easier; No. 1 Red, $1 33; No. 2 Red, $1 30. CORN firm and held higher, with no sales. OATS advancing; No. 1, 51c.; No. 2, 46c. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 156,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 262,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—WHEAT dull and declined 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 32; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS steady at 46c. for New No. 1. RYE quiet; No. 1 held at $1; No. 2 held at 90c. BARLEY nominal.

NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 30.—The first bale of new COTTON sold here to-day to WALKER, JONES & CO., at 35c. ⅌ lb., and was shipped to MARCH, PRICE & CO., New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—FLOUR dull; rates reduced; sales at $4 75@$5 87½; Shipping Extra, $5 50. WHEAT dull; rates nominal; Choice to Good Shipping, $1 60@$1 70. Legal Tenders, 74¾.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 10 bales; exports, none. CORN, 80c.@87½c.; OATS, 62½c. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 35. FLOUR dull and unchanged. BACON dull; 19¼c. for Sides, 16¼c. for Shoulders.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Receipts, 98 bales; market active, with a good inquiry and an improvement on last quotations; Middlings, 32c.; sales, 75 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy for upper grades; Extra White, $1 57@$1 58; No. 1 White, $1 36@$1 37; Regular, $1 25; No. 1 Amber, $1 30@$1 31. CORN declining; No. 1, 98c. OATS, 56c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales 32 hhds. at $7 10@$20. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 18@$1 20 for Raw.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—COTTON quiet, but steady; sales, 51 bales; Middlings, 32c.; receipts—2 bales Sea Islands, the first of the new crop.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 30.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38¼c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR—None arriving.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—COTTON more active; demand good; sales, 50 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; receipts, 42 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 46 bales; exports, 3 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 110¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30; Reading Railroad, 47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 133¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 30—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	W.	Clear	65
Boston	N. W.	Clear	71
New-York	N. W.	Clear	70
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	71
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	76
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	78
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	76
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	76
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	69
Buffalo	N.	Clear	62
Pittsburg		Cloudy	74
Chicago	N. E.	Clear	67
Mobile	W.	Clear	82
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	81
Key West		Clear	83
Havana		Clear	82

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 30.—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—H. H. Perkins, J. Dalrymple and wife, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Dickson, Miss and Master Dickson, W. S. Smith, C. Currier, P. Rooney, W. S. Palmer, J. D. Williams, J. Hill, A. P. Mullin, P. Mitchell, Rev. J. Hasson, P. M. Taft, C. Baxter, E. Tyler and wife, W. Graham, wife and 2 children, Mr. Fillmore and wife, Mr. Irwin and wife, A. Streule, wife, 2 children and nurse, E. Boyd, wife and 3 sons, Dr. S. Trippett, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Lawrence and wife, Miss S. Milliken, Mrs. Kirby and infant, Master Anderson, Mr. Brayley, Mr. Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, General Crane, General Torbet, Major Power, Mr. O'Connor, A. S. Allen, T. Norrissey, J. E. J. Grainger, N. Bloom, A. B. Herrick, W. G. Hall, E. B. Macey, F. Falls, A. J. Macaulay, H. C. Clark, J. E. Molloy, James Nelson, Mrs. Stratton, infant and nurse, J. C. Thomas, S. G. Thomas, J. Smith, W. Sheppard, Miss B. Sheppard, Miss F. L. Trippett, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, infant and nurse, Miss Nicholson, Miss L. Francis, Miss L. Milliken, Mrs. E. Bullock, A. W. Gittens, Mr. Carnaby, [illegible] Master Dixon, J. McNamara, P. Maher, P. J. Kennedy, J. McDonnell, C. T. Patrick, H. Cullinan, W. R. Dempster, J. Morgan, R. Reilly, J. Hughes, J. Robinson, Miss Ewing, Mrs. M. A. Chambers, W. H. Gardner and wife, Miss M. Gallagher, [illegible], C. L. Bird, Miss L. M. Clark, [illegible], Mr. Fitzgerald and wife, [illegible], Miss E. Malcolm, Master J. Francis, Miss Jones, Mrs. Anderson and 3 daughters.

AUG. 30.—*In steamship France, from Liverpool*—Rev. Dr. Paxton and 2 daughters, Mr. Spedding, Mr. Milford, Mrs. Mileno and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], J. W. Ayles, 4 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson, H. Caine and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gravely, Rev. M. Magill and lady, Mr. McGeog and daughter, Mr. Warren, Miss B. Sleeman, Mrs. J. Hasleigh and child, Mrs. M. Leahy and daughter, Mrs. Box and daughter, Misses Southwick (2), Miss Griggs, Misses Annie and Carrie Walker, Miss M. Tower, Miss Kate O'Connor, Miss Kate Collins, Miss Jeanie Coyle, Mr. Walston, Mr. Black, Rev. J. J. O'Keefe, J. A. Budkins, John V. Coley, W. Bay, Rev. C. H. Payne, Rev. W. J. Kelly, F. G. Tower, Burr F. Marshalls, W. A. Gage, Charles Wyndham, N. Yash, A. Bower, P. Smith, K. McGeagh, G. R. Douglas, M. Kelly, Theo. Walff, A. Beygram, Mr. Hemingway.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston.—M. P. O'Connor and 2 children, J. Hayne and wife, Mrs. Geo. McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, F. P. Elford and wife, C. Henry West, Miss C. M. Eason, Miss McDonald, P. H. Primrose, C. M. Bailey, T. Craig, W. A. Courtenay, J. R. Dickerson, J. L. De Treville, J. Morris, Mrs. M. Phillips, Miss R. Phillips, J. W. Carmalt, J. E. White, L. Elias, G. H. Ingraham, M. O'Dowd and daughter, L. F. Robinson and family, G. M. Parker, wife and child, Mrs. G. L. Buist, child and nurse, Miss M. Conroy, Mrs. W. C. Breese, Miss Breese, Miss Cunningham, S. McDonald, Wm. Birch, W. H. Jackson, M. Memaugh, W. Robb, James G. Bailey, G. Weber, C. Steen, D. Phillips, J. H. Sturdevant, W. T. Dorset, John Johnson, W. R. Wheelock, wife and child, Henry Daly, J. C. Galvin, Miss Hastie, M. H. Bloodgood, W. M. White, Jas. M. Wilson, Miss M. Tully, Miss Loper, Mrs. C. H. West, Jr., Miss Ashton, W. Ashton, Mr. Trescott, Captain S. Adkins, Captain L. M. Coxetter, D. O'Neill, G. Jacobs, A. Wolfe, Miss E. Phillips, C. Delafield, G. P. Stoval, S. Thomson, B. G. Pinckney, C. W. Henry, J. W. Bessaman and son, L. Piser.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets..... 6 34 | Moon rises.12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 06 | Gov. Island. 2 55 | Hell Gate.. 4 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Lloyd Raynor, (Br.,) Richards, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Savannah, Scarfer, Sombrero, Walsh, Field & Co.; Ed. James, Dewhurst, Portland, Conn., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Francesco Madre, (Ital.,) Repette, Cork for orders, J. B. Phillips & Co.; Elida, (N. G.,) Allen, Antwerp, H. Koop & Co.; J. E. Eaton, Marshall, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Luisa Brura, (Ital.,) Russo, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Burrell, Cow Bay, Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schooners W. Arthur, Andrews, Baltimore, C. E. Staples & Co.; Keokuk, Gates, Demerara, Ed. Rowe & Co.; Crusade, Davis, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Paragon, Wahart, Washington, N. C., R. M. Cuyler & Co.; F. S. Shaw, Watts, Philadelphia, S. C. Loud & Co.; Ada, (Br.,) Belger, St. John, N. B., via Portland, Heney & Parker; Birma, (Br.,) Ward, Apple River, N. S., Snow & Richardson; Cherub, Fletcher, Philadelphia, Bryan & Pease; Sunnyside, Parsons, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Canal-boats J. A. Wright, Manvill, Whitehall; H. C. Hall, Bartholemew, Whitehall; Mary Eva, Bartley, Whitehall; B. T. Lacoa, Fisher, Whitehall.

Arrived.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 813 passengers to National Steamship Co. Aug. 19, off Kinsale, passed steamship Denmark, hence for Liverpool; same date off Fastnet, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E.; 28th, lat. 44 03, lon. 50 45, passed a National steamship, bound E.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Aug. 28, 30 miles S. W. from Frying-pan Lightship, passed steamship Eagle, hence for Havana; 29th, 25 miles S. W. from Hatteras, spoke herm. brig Ramirez, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

Ship John Bryant, Holmes, of and from Boston Aug. 23, in ballast, to master. Will load for San Francisco.

Ship Grahams Polly, Burgess, Newport, E., 41 ds., with railroad iron to J. Atkins & Co. For the past 28 ds. had heavy westerly gales. Died on board, 30th inst., James Floyd, seaman, aged 40 years, a native of Rondout, N. Y.

Ship St. Louis, Hubbard, Boston, in ballast to Benner, Brown & Pinkney.

Bark Annetta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Henderson, Middlesboro, Eng., 64 ds., with railroad iron to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Had light westerly winds and calms the whole passage.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turk's Island,) Wilkie, Laguayra Aug. 4, via Porto Cabello 10th, with coffee, hides and 4 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had light winds and calms all the passage. Brig Leonard Myers arr. at Laguna Aug. 4.

Brig Haabet, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Napier, Welsford & Co. Crossed the equator July 26, in lon. 30 W. Had fine weather. Is anchored inside Sandy Hook waiting orders.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Dumphy, Santa Anna, Mex., 31 ds., with mahogany to Christian Bors—vessel to Dearborn Bros.

Brig Island Queen, (Br.,) Currin, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig Annie Seymour, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Jesse L. Leach, (of Baltimore,) Childs, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to master.

Schr. Jos. Fitch, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lamphear, New-London, for Newburg.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Gates, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma, Rich, Nantucket, with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Higgins, Franklin, with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Adrian, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Lawrence, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. F. C. Cummings, Snow, Mount Desert 7 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Maulsbury, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Island Belle, Boman, Eastport 8 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Helen Hastings, Osbray, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Morning Light, Ireland, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria & Louisa, Wilson, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Mills, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Geo. L. Springs, Halsey, Charleston, S. C., 11 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Graham, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Henry J. Whiting, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushner, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. R. Conover, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlie McCobb, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Silas Wright, Heath, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Eveline, Phinney, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Hallett, Boston.

Schr. Detroit, Titus, Hunington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, Providence.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Providence.

Schr. Lavinah Jane, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Providence.

Schr. T. S. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.

Schr. General Sheridan, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Yosemite, Smith, Providence.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Reed, Bridgeport.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Billow, Wallace, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Henry Clay, Lake, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Dickens, Albany, for Westerly.

Schr. Oneco, White, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. Isabel, Catlin, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ohio, Fay, Kingston, for Hartford.

Schr. Empire, Baker, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Emma, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hawkins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. M. Morris, Cahill, South Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. E. L. Morris, Hammel, Virginia.

Schr. Alvira, Pancost, Virginia.

Schr. Annie, Johnson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, McCarty, Portland, Conn.

Schr. David G. Floyd, White, Providence.

Schr. John S. Forman, Carpenter, Stamford.

Schr. Lamartine, Gearney, Wareham.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Fall River.

Schr. Clotilda, Hart, Northport.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-Haven.

Schr. Lamartine, Gamage, Dighton.

Schr. J. S. Bird, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Canal-boat Fred. Warner, Quin, Ottawa 21 ds., with lumber to Pendergast Bros.

SAILED—Ship Freeman Clark, for San Francisco.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Arr. steamers Kensington, from New-Orleans; George Appold, Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New-York; bark Annie Ada, Rotterdam.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—Arr. steamships Falcon, from Baltimore; Prometheus, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 30.—Passed out, ship Owego, for Havre; bark Louisa, London, and brig Edward De Witt.

Wind N. E. A fleet of coasters are coming in for a harbor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The steamship De Soto, from New-York, arrived at her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock.

Also arr. steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—Arr. steamship Rapidan, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Arr. ship Highlander, from Newport.

Sld. ships Seminole, for New-York; Prince Victor, Montevideo; Andromeda, Iquique.

Miscellaneous.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have [illegible]

[illegible] A letter from San Francisco states that the ship Corinthian sank in [illegible] of water. Her officers and crew were saved. The bark Henry Taber was spoken July 22 with five whales, and she reported whalers as previously reported.

Spoken, &c.

Marie—N. G. brig, bound W., was signalized Aug. 29, lat. 41 30, lon. 67 15.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

HAVRE, Aug. 30.—The steamship Bellona, from New-York, arrived at this port day before yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 30.—The steamship Union, from New-York, arrived at this port at 6 A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 30.—The steamship Colorado, from New-York, arrived at this port.

GLASGOW, Aug. 30.—The steamship Caledonia, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan*. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold*. Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SUPERIOR

WINTER CLOTHING

AT

WHOLESALE.

PRICES LOW.

DEVLIN & CO.

FURNITURE.

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the premises. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

UNITED STATES TREASURY

AUGUST 30, 1869.

The Treasury purchases of Bonds during September will be—

Sept. 1, Two millions, (5-20s.)
Sept. 8, Two millions, (5-20s.)
Sept. 9, One million, (5-20s.)
Sept. 15, Two millions, (5-20s.)
Sept. 22, Two millions, (5-20s.)
Sept. 23, One million, (5-20s.)
Sept. 29, Two millions, (5-20s.)

The sales of Gold will be—

Sept. 2, One million.
Sept. 16, One million.
Sept. 30, One million.

Bidders for gold must deposit 5 per cent. (Five per cent.) of the amount bid in a certified check.

Further information as to bids can be had on application at the Treasury.

The one million purchases of bonds, Sept. 8 and 23, are for the Sinking Fund. The remainder to be held subject to the action of Congress.

The September interest (10-40) will be paid on and after this date.

By direction of the [illegible]

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, [illegible]

[illegible] SELTERS, CARBONIC ACID WATER, IN SYPHONS AND TIN-LINED GLASS FOUNTAINS. The only artificial mineral waters [illegible] to be free from poisonous metallic [illegible] Examined by the first chemical authorities [illegible] United States, [illegible]. NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes paid in gold, information furnished [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.